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1982

Census of Construction Industries

CC82-I-19

INDUSTRY SERIES

Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors

Industry 1771



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The publications
from the 1982 Economic and
Agriculture Censuses are dedicated
to the memory of Shirley Kallek,
Associate Director for Economic Fields.
During her career at the Bureau of the
Census (1955 to 1983), she continually
directed efforts to improve
the timeliness and accuracy of
economic statistics.



FINAL REPORT
INDUSTRY SERIES

1982 Census of Construction Industries

CC82-I-1 to 28
Changed October 1986

CHANGE SHEET

This revision is to table 4 in the original publications for Industry Series CC82-I-1 to 27 and table 8 for Industry Series C82-I-28. In the stub, change 1982 (line 8) to read 1981 and 1981 (line 12) to read 1982.



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1982

Census of Construction Industries

CC82-I-19

INDUSTRY SERIES

Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors

Industry 1771

Issued October 1984



U.S. Department of Commerce
Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary
Clarence J. Brown, Deputy Secretary
Sidney Jones, Under Secretary for
Economic Affairs

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
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This report was prepared in the Construction Statistics Division under the general direction of Leonora M. Gross, Chief. Alan I. Blum, Assistant Division Chief for Industry Surveys, was responsible for the overall management of the census of construction industries. He guided the planning and implementation of the project and coordinated activities with other divisions.

A. William Visnansky supervised the preparation of this report. Barbara J. Hadden, Edward R. Glover, Otto G. Ricci, Marie Rustin-Sanhueza, and Shirley M. Baker made important contributions in such areas as developing specifications, procedures, and resolving problems.

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ECONOMIC CENSUSES OVER TIME

The early beginnings of America's industrial output were first measured in the United States in the 1810 Decennial Census and again in 1820, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Beginning with the 1840 Decennial Census, there were enumerations of manufactures and mineral industries at 10-year intervals up to and including the year 1900 for manufactures and 1940 for mineral industries. The latter census was taken again for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Because of the increasing dominance of manufacturing in the early 20th century, Congress directed that quinquennial censuses of manufactures be taken beginning in 1905. However, from 1919 through 1939, these censuses were conducted every 2 years. The need for war-related current surveys in the early 1940's postponed the next census of manufactures until 1948 (for 1947). That census was again taken for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Retail and wholesale trade data were first collected in 1930, and in 1933 information on selected service industries was added to the data-collection operation. These business censuses, as they were called, were again taken for 1935, 1939 (as part of the 1940 decennial program), 1948, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Information on construction industries was first obtained in 1930 and again for 1935 and 1939. Data for the full spectrum of construction industries were not gathered again until 1968 (for 1967).

The need for transportation data to supplement information available from existing governmental or private sources was recognized by Congress in the late 1950's and early 1960's. The census of transportation (consisting of several surveys) was first taken for 1963 and again for 1967.

Since 1967, all of the above censuses have been taken quinquennially as part of the Census Bureau's economic census program. (For the 1977 censuses, the coverage of the service

industries was broadened from "selected services" to all services, except religious organizations and private households. A total of 41 additional four-digit standard industrial classifications¹ (SIC's) in 7 SIC major groups was added to the scope of the census. While most of the industries included for the first time for 1977 were covered again for 1982, some were not, i.e., hospitals; elementary and secondary schools; colleges, universities, and professional schools; junior colleges and technical institutes; labor unions and similar labor organizations; and political organizations.)

The first manufacturing census for an outlying area was conducted in Puerto Rico for the year 1909. Thereafter, with the exception of 1929, a census was taken at 10-year intervals through 1949. The first censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries in Puerto Rico were conducted for 1939. These censuses also were taken for the years 1949, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967. A census of construction industries was first introduced in Puerto Rico for 1967. These censuses of Puerto Rico have been taken since then for the years 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Censuses of manufactures, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries were conducted in Guam and the Virgin Islands of the United States for 1958, 1963, 1967, 1972, 1977, and 1982. Censuses of mineral industries were taken in the Virgin Islands of the United States for the years 1958, 1963, and 1967 but not since that time. A census of construction industries was also undertaken in these areas for 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Retail trade, wholesale trade, selected service industries, manufacturing, and construction industries were canvassed for the first time in the Northern Mariana Islands in 1983 (for 1982).

For 1982, the economic censuses and agriculture censuses were conducted concurrently.

USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are the major source for facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy and provide essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. They provide an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross national product, input-output measures, indexes of industrial production, and indexes measuring productivity and price levels. Information from the censuses is used to establish sampling frames and as benchmarks for current surveys of business activity, which are essential for measuring short-term economic conditions.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No.041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

State and local governments use census data to assess business activities within their jurisdictions. The private sector uses the data to forecast general economic conditions; analyze sales performance; lay out sales territories; allocate funds for advertising; decide on locations for new plants, warehouses, or stores; and measure potential markets in terms of size, geographic areas, kinds of business, and kinds of products made or sold.

Following every census, thousands of businesses and other users purchase reports. Likewise, census facts are widely disseminated by trade associations, business journals, and newspapers. Volumes containing census statistics are available in most major public and college libraries. All 1982 data are available on microfiche from the U.S. Government Printing Office and most data on computer tape from the Census Bureau. Finally, the more than 50 State Data Centers also are suppliers of economic census statistics.

AUTHORITY AND SCOPE OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are required by law under title 13 of the United States Code, sections 131, 191, and 224, which directs that they be taken at 5-year intervals for the years ending in 2 and 7. The 1982 Economic Censuses covered manufacturing, mining, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, and selected transportation activities. Special programs also cover minority-owned and women-owned businesses. The next economic censuses are scheduled to be taken in 1988 for the year 1987.

METHOD OF ACCOUNTING AND TIME COVERED

For the census report, respondents could use any system of accounting by which they maintained their books. Therefore, reports could be based on cash, accrual, or completion of contract methods of accounting.

A report was supposed to cover the calendar year 1982. If that involved considerable costs, fiscal year reporting was permitted if it did not produce great differences. However, all payroll and employment figures had to be reported for the calendar year.

CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES—SCOPE AND CLASSIFICATION

The 1982 Census of Construction Industries covers all employer establishments (establishments with payroll) primarily engaged in contract construction, construction on their own account for sale, or in subdividing real property into lots as defined in the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual.¹ This industrial classification system has been developed by experts on classification in government and private industry under the guidance of the Office of Management and Budget and is in general use among government agencies and among organizations outside the government.

Contract construction—The SIC manual defines construction in three broad types of activity: (1) building construction by general contractors, (2) other construction by general contractors, and (3) construction by special trade contractors.

1. **Building construction by general contractors**—General building contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of dwellings, office buildings, stores, farm buildings, and other projects of a similar character.
2. **Other construction by general contractors**—Often referred to as heavy construction contractors, these contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of highways, streets, bridges, and tunnels; docks and piers; dams and water projects; sewage collection, treatment, and disposal facilities; storm sewer systems; air fields; and other heavy construction which involves either earth moving or the erection of structures and appurtenances, other than buildings.
3. **Construction by special trade contractors**—Special trade contractors are primarily engaged in specialized construction activities such as plumbing, painting, electrical work, carpentry, etc.

General contractors in both the building and the heavy construction field usually assume responsibility for an entire construction project, but may subcontract to others those portions of the project requiring special skills or equipment. Special trade contractors may work for general contractors, for other subcontractors, or may work directly for the owner of the property.

Construction on their own account, for sale—Operative builders are primarily engaged in constructing buildings or other structures on their own account, acting as their own general contractor. These structures are generally sold when completed. Investment builders, primarily engaged in construction on their own account for rent or lease, were not included within the scope of the construction census.

Subdividers and developers, except cemeteries—The SIC manual defines subdividers and developers, except cemeteries, as establishments engaged in subdividing real property into lots, except cemetery lots, and in developing it for resale on their own account or for others.

In this system, each establishment is assigned an industry code on the basis of its major activity.

Each establishment receiving a questionnaire was requested to report the percent of total business receipts for each kind-of-business activity engaged in during 1982. This information was used for the computer assignment of appropriate industry classifications. During this work, various tests were also made using other data reported on the questionnaire. The proportion of construction receipts to total business receipts was checked to verify that the establishment was primarily in construction. Also taken into consideration were the types of structures worked on during the year and the extent of work undertaken for other contractors.

Construction establishments often engage in various construction activities, but in only a few instances do the SIC industry categories take into consideration combinations of activities. An example is SIC 1711, which includes establishments primarily engaged in plumbing, heating, air conditioning, ventilation, and refrigeration work. It is necessary, however, to assign a single industry code to the establishment based on its major activity.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

Therefore, the statistics shown for an industry reflect not only the primary activity of the establishments in the industry, but also their secondary activities.

The structure of the Standard Industrial Classification System makes it possible to classify or tabulate establishments by major group (two-digit), industry group (three-digit), or industry (four-digit) according to the degree of detail available and needed.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The census of construction industries is conducted on an establishment basis. A "construction establishment" is defined as a relatively permanent office or other place of business which has been established for the management of more than a single project or job and is expected to be maintained on a continuing basis. Such "establishment" activities include, but are not limited to, estimating, bidding, scheduling, purchasing, supervising, and operating the actual construction work being conducted at one or more construction sites.

Exceptions to the "relatively permanent office" rule were that: (1) in case of joint ventures, a separate establishment report was required covering the joint venture entity even though established to undertake only a single project; and (2) to the extent that separate legal entities were set up to carry out only a given project or part of a project, then a separate establishment report was also required for each legal entity.

To the extent that several companies shared or operated out of a single office or place of business, each such legal entity engaged in construction was considered a separate establishment and each was requested to file the necessary "establishment" report covering the activities it conducted in or from that common office.

Companies with more than one construction establishment were required to submit a separate report for each such establishment operated during all or any part of 1982.

Separate construction reports were not required for each project or construction site. Aggregated information was included in the report of the construction establishment responsible for the work of the construction projects and sites.

If an establishment engaged in two or more distinctly different lines of economic activity (wholesale or retail trade, service, manufacturing, construction, mining, etc.) at the same place of business, it was requested to file a separate report appropriate to each activity, provided that the activity was of substantial size and separate records were maintained or substantially accurate estimates could be prepared.

If a separate establishment report could not be prepared for each activity, then a construction report was requested covering all activities of that establishment providing that the 1982 gross receipts from construction activities exceeded the gross receipts from each of its other activities.

An establishment is not necessarily identical with a "company" or "enterprise," which may consist of one or more establishments. The census of construction industries figures represent a summary of records for individual establishments rather than for companies. The census tabulations, therefore, differ from those prepared on a company basis.

Construction businesses with no payroll during 1982 (nonemployers) were not required to file census reports. Collection and tabulation of data for these businesses are described in the section on "Sample Design." Foreign construction activities were not included in this census.

SAMPLE DESIGN, ESTIMATION PROCEDURES, AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The firms included in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries were identified as part of an operation common to all 1982 Economic Censuses. Construction firms were divided into employers (firms with payroll) and nonemployers (firms without payroll). Statistical information for the employers was obtained in the census by a survey which included all medium size and large employers and a sample of the smaller ones. Census reports were not required from the nonemployers. Statistics on them were obtained from administrative records of other agencies of the Federal Government based on information supplied directly to the agencies.

Employer Firms

Developing the sampling frame for employer firms—This operation started with obtaining a list of all construction firms in the active records of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) which were subject to payment of Federal Insurance Contributions Act taxes. The basic source for this list has been the Internal Revenue Service Business Master File, a comprehensive list of firms engaged in business activities in the United States. The file contains the name, address, and form of ownership of each firm and also indicates whether or not the firm is subject to the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Each firm in this file is assigned a unique employer identification (EI) number which it uses in filing its various reports with the IRS. The Social Security Administration (SSA) maintains a similar list using the same identification numbers, which also contains information on the industrial classification of each firm. The Bureau of the Census obtained both of these lists and combined them.

Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of the information, the Bureau also obtained administrative-record data on payrolls and receipts and added these data to the combined list. The list, thus created from the IRS-SSA information, was a list of employer firms. However, for the 1982 Economic Censuses the basic reporting unit is the "establishment." Therefore, steps were taken to identify the individual establishments of those firms which operate more than one place of business. The information for making this determination was obtained by means of the Company Organization Survey (COS), an annual canvass of all known multiestablishment firms and large single-establishment firms. Thus, the 1982 Economic Census list for single-establishment employer firms was obtained from the IRS-SSA, but the list of establishments of multi-establishment employer companies was obtained directly from those companies in the COS.

In general, the IRS-SSA list provided sufficient industrial classification data to assign a firm to the proper economic census, but there were a number of firms for which this information was inadequate or unavailable. A special form, NC-9923, General Report, was mailed to all such firms, requesting information on the nature of the firm's activities. From the information reported, the firm was given an industrial classification code and assigned to the appropriate economic census. Since construction firms found in this way were identified as such, only after the regular census mailing had taken place, they were treated as a supplement to the basic list.

For 1982, some data will be published for Standard Consolidated Statistical Areas (SCSA's) and selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's). Therefore, each establishment was assigned to an SMSA code or to the balance of a State. The balance of the State was considered to be a separate cell for the selection process. In States where none of the SMSA's had more than 500,000 inhabitants in the 1970 Decennial Census, all establishments were assigned to the balance of the State.

Selecting the employer sample—A construction universe of about 464,000 single establishment employer firms and 6,500 multiestablishment employers, accounting for another 13,000 construction establishments, was developed by the procedures described above. From this universe, a sample of 172,000 employer establishments was selected. This sample was generally organized by standard industrial classification (SIC) in State sequence. The sample was designed to provide publishable estimates for the most construction industries at the State and selected SMSA level. It consisted of all construction establishments in multiestablishment companies, all single-establishment companies with the payroll equivalent of 20 employees or more, and a sample of single-establishment companies with less than 20 employees. There were three SIC's for which this standard plan was not used: SIC 1622, Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors; SIC 1795, Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors; and SIC 1796, Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors.

The number of establishments classified in each of these three industries is very small and consequently, all single-unit establishments in these three industries were included in the sample. For sampling purposes, the number of employees was estimated from the 1981 payroll data in the administrative records, using an industry average wage per employee. The sampling was accomplished using a systematic method within each four-digit SIC. If the SIC code for an establishment was not complete, it was sampled as part of a two-digit group (e.g., 1520 was sampled as 1500, 1620 as part of 1600) except for non-classifiable cases in two-digit group 17. These were sampled as part of 1799 which is Special Trade Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified. For the establishments with less than 20 employees, the sample was selected by sorting the establishments into State by SMSA by SIC by payroll sequences, and drawing a systematic sample of at least two establishments within each cell, with the probability of selection being proportional to the 1981 payroll. If the State-SMSA-SIC cell had two or less establishments in the frame, all establishments were selected (a 100-percent sample). A 100-percent sample was taken of the construction firms identified from the NC-9923, General Report, and of the transfers from other census trade areas. These latter cases were identified during the processing stages. These were caused either by changes of activity in the firm since the last updating of the classification file, or errors in the mailout classification. These cases were all added to the construction census, with certainty.

Estimation procedures for 1982 and 1977 data—Since all larger employer firms and some smaller ones were included in the census, sample estimation was required only for the universe of firms not selected with certainty. The published statistics are the totals of the estimates for the sampled firms and the

aggregates for the certainty (larger) firms. All estimates for 1982 and 1977 published here are simple unbiased estimates of the form:

$$x'_c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_c} x_i / p_i}{n_c}$$

where: x'_c is the simple unbiased estimate of a characteristic for a publication cell.

x_i is the reported value of a characteristic for an individual establishment in the publication cell.

p_i is the selection probability of that firm.

n_c is the number of firms in the sample for the cell.

This method of estimation was used for all 1982 and 1977 characteristics. Before this formula was applied, it was necessary to convert into dollars those distributions of construction receipts which had been reported by the establishments as percentages—construction receipts by type of project, location of project, etc.

Reliability of employer statistics—Since the estimates for employer establishments in these reports are based on the samples, they are subject to sampling variability and may be expected to differ from results which would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same forms and procedures. The sampling errors shown in the tables were estimates directly from the sample reports, using methods appropriate for the sample design and form of estimation used.

The relative standard error is a measure of sampling variability, i.e., the variation that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the relative standard error also partially reflects the effect of random errors of response and processing, but it does not take into account the effect of any consistent biases due to those types of errors. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the relative standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference is less than twice the relative standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than 2-1/2 times the relative standard error. Individual estimates with large relative standard errors have been shown in the published tables. Any such estimates should be used with caution. The very large relative standard errors generally occur for the smaller estimates.

Although relative standard errors have been calculated for all of the published statistics, they are shown for each statistic only in the tables presenting detailed statistics. The other tables show relative standard errors only for some characteristics because of lack of space.

Separate measures of reporting and processing errors are not available. However, estimates which were subject to large errors of these types are likely to have been detected and corrected, or withheld from publication in the process of the review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. Other specific qualifications of the published data are indicated in footnotes to the tables.

The statistics in this report were based on data received by the time of final publication. Data were imputed for

establishments that did not report by that date. Selected establishments were contacted again to obtain as much information on the telephone as possible. Late data received in early 1984 were substituted for imputed data when the difference between the two was significant. Some publication cells in which more than 50 percent of the data were imputed have been suppressed.

Nonemployer Firms

General—As described earlier, the information derived from the business income tax returns of all firms was matched to the census employer file on the basis of common identification numbers. Those business income tax returns which could not be matched, were further classified on the basis of several characteristics. Returns with characteristics consistent with firms without payroll were treated as nonemployers. The nonemployer construction firms were not required to file census reports.

For "number of establishments," each separate income tax return was assumed to be an establishment. "All business receipts" was based on receipts information reported on the tax return. In 1982, this group accounted for 60 percent of the total number of construction establishments, but accounted for only 8 percent of all business receipts of all construction establishments.

Qualifications to the nonemployer data—Since no sampling was involved in the nonemployer establishments, the statistics for nonemployers are not subject to sampling variability. However, these data are subject to an unknown amount of reporting and processing errors which could not be detected by the Census Bureau.

CENSUS REPORT FORMS

Information for the 1982 Census of Construction Industries was obtained from employer establishments primarily through the use of eight questionnaires, determined by industry classification and size. Standard forms and short forms were developed for each of the three two-digit SIC groups (15, 16, and 17), and for the establishments classified in SIC 6552. Establishments with 50 or more employees all received the standard form. A sub-sample of establishments with fewer than 50 employees received short forms instead of the standard forms. The short forms covered only major items and omitted most of the detail found in the longer forms.

In reviewing and developing the questionnaires, comments and recommendations were solicited from construction trade associations and appropriate advisory groups. The Census Bureau surveyed several thousand firms representing all economic activities to gain insight into the way companies maintain records and to see whether new information could be collected.

DATA PROCESSING

The 1982 census report forms were mailed out in December 1982. Collection of these report forms, also by mail, was essentially completed in July 1983. They were mailed from and

returned to the Census Bureau's Data Preparation Division in Jeffersonville, Ind., where routine editing and coding of the report forms were also accomplished.

The returned reports underwent extensive processing. A preliminary edit done at the time of data entry identified obviously deficient reports and reports needing clarification. When necessary, these problems were resolved by further contact with the respondents. Next, the data were transmitted to Census Bureau headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Data records, then, underwent a detailed computer review and analysis. The records containing significant problems were referred for further analytical review and, if necessary, contacts were made with the respondents. The computer performed most classification coding (such as industry coding, geographic coding, and size coding) and imputation for missing items or for the small number of reports not received in time for tabulation. The imputation was performed on an industry (or industry group)-State (or geographic group) basis using all available response and administrative data.

The data records were then tabulated on an industry basis. Industry totals were subjected to analytical review, and selected statistics were prepared for the preliminary reports. Corrections resulting from this review were made to the computer records and final tabulations were produced.

The review of a preliminary report for an industry often uncovered the need for corrections or revisions to the data for another industry for which a preliminary report had already been published. The final reports incorporate all revisions and corrections made during the review of the preliminary reports and contain considerable more data than were published in those reports.

GEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION

Information for the 1982 Census of Construction Industries' final industry report series is classified on the basis of two types of geographic distributions: (1) physical location of the establishment, and (2) location of construction work. Separate State codes were assigned based on this information.

The geographic area reports series presents similar data by industry for each State (physical location of the establishment) and for selected SCSA's and SMSA's.

DUPLICATION IN RECEIPTS

The aggregate of construction receipts reported by all construction establishments in each of the several industry, geographic area, or other groupings in this census, contains varying amounts of duplication, since the construction work (and the receipts) of one firm may be subcontracted to other construction firms and also be included in the subcontractors' receipts. To avoid this duplication, a "net construction receipts" figure has been derived for each establishment by subtracting the payments made for construction work subcontracted to others from the total construction receipts.

Duplication in receipts between other construction and non-construction industries results from the use of products of these other industries as input materials by construction establishments. "Value added," avoids this duplication and is, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries or areas. "Value added," is

defined in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries as equal to all business receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. However, for SIC 6552 and SIC 1531 where land receipts are significant, value added is defined as equal to all business receipts less land receipts, payments for construction work subcontracted to others, and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels.

SPECIAL TABULATIONS

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries may be obtained on computer tape or in tabular form. The data will be in summary form and subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies), as are the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact and detailed specifications of the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief, Construction Statistics Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., 20233.

To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call 301-763-5435.

RELATIONSHIPS OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES TO CURRENT SURVEYS

The Census Bureau also conducts current surveys (monthly, quarterly, and annually) to keep abreast of the rapid changes in business conditions, new processes, new materials, and shifting demands of goods and services. The census universe provides the sampling frame, weights, and benchmarks on which some of these current surveys are based. The accuracy of the measures derived from these current surveys is directly related to the completeness of information provided in the censuses.

COMPARABILITY OF CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES DATA WITH OTHER DATA

Data contained in the reports of the 1982 Census of Construction Industries are not the same as the data published in the Census Bureau's monthly Construction Reports, Series C30, Value of New Construction Put in Place. The main difference is that the C30 series covers all new construction put in place without regard to who is performing the construction activity, whereas, the construction census figures cover both new construction and

maintenance and repair work, but only for establishments classified in the construction industry. Force account construction activity—construction work performed by the labor force of a nonconstruction company for itself, or by other entities (Federal, State, or local governments) for themselves, or by property owners for themselves—probably accounts for more than half of the difference in the data of the two series of reports. Other factors contributing to the difference are that the census data do not include: (1) the value of materials supplied by the owners of projects, (2) the value of separate architectural and engineering services and, to a lesser extent, (3) the value of construction work performed for others by firms outside the scope of construction (manufacturers who install, lumber yards and other businesses, etc.).

Data contained in the reports of the census of construction industries may also differ from industry data in "Employment and Earnings Statistics," published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and "Statistics of Income," published by the Internal Revenue Service. These differences arise from varying definitions of scope, coverage, timing, classification, and methodology. Their effect is not fully known.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

- * Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
- ** All employees (average) is the sum of construction workers during pay period including 12th of March, May, August, and November divided by 4, added to all others, March 12th.
- Represents zero.
- † Represents total construction receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others. (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- †† Represents all business receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others, and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. In SIC's 1531 and 6552, land receipts are also subtracted from "all business receipts." (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- ‡ Possible duplication in data. (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
- (NA) Not available.
- (S) Withheld because estimate did not meet publication standards on the basis of either the response rate, associated standard error, or a consistency review.
- (W) Greater than zero but less than 1 percent.
- n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

Users' Guide for Locating Statistics in This Report by Table Number

Statistics	For U.S.	By State	By employ- ment size	By receipts size	By type, class, ownership, kind of business, and location of construction ¹	By speciali- zation in types of construction
Assets and depreciation (gross book value):						
Beginning of year—structures, machinery and equipment	3					
End of year—total	1, 3	1	5	6		
End of year—structures, machinery and equipment	3					
Depreciation charges during the year— structures, machinery and equipment	3					
Capital expenditures:						
Total capital expenditures	1, 3	1	5	6		
New structures—machinery and equipment	3					
Used structures—machinery and equipment	3					
Communication services, payments for	2					
Employees:						
All employees—average number	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Construction workers—average number	1, 2, 9					
Other employees—March	2					
Employer costs for fringe benefits—legally required and voluntary expenditures	2					
Establishments:						
Number in business at end of year	2					
Number in business during the year	1, 2, 4, 9	1, 9	5	6		8
Hours—construction workers:						
Total	1, 2, 9	1, 9	5	6		
Quarterly	2, 9	9				
Inventories	4					
Materials, components, supplies, and fuels— payments for	1, 2	1	5	6		
Payroll:						
First quarter, all employees	2					
Annual:						
All employees	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Construction workers	1, 2	1				
Other employees	2					
Power, fuels, and lubricants—payments for	2					
Profile of the industry—selected industry averages	12					
Proprietors and working partners	2					
Ratios, State	13	13				
Receipts:						
All business receipts	2		5	6	11	
Construction receipts, total	1, 2, 4	1	5	6	2, 7, 10	8
For work subcontracted in from others	2					
Other business receipts and land receipts ²	2					
Net construction receipts	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Value added	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Rental payments:						
Total	1, 2	1	5	6		
For machinery and equipment	2					
For structures	2					
Repairs to structures and related facilities	2					
Repairs to machinery and equipment	2					
Storage capacity for fuels ³	2					
Subcontract work to others, payments for	1, 2	1	5	6		8

Note: Data for 1977 and earlier years are also available in some of these tables.

¹Type—buildings, roads, etc. Class—new construction or maintenance and repair work. Ownership—private or government owned.

²Other business receipts and land receipts are shown separately for SIC's 1531 and 6552 only.

³Storage capacity for fuels shown only for SIC's 1611, 1622, 1623, and 1629.

Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors

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Statistics for Establishments Without Payroll appear in the U.S. Industry Summary Report.

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Establishments classified in this industry are primarily engaged in concrete work and the surfacing of concrete floors, applying seal to concrete or asphalt surfaces, constructing with gunite and stucco, and constructing private driveways and walks of all materials. For specific examples, refer to the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual and its 1977 supplement.¹

During 1982, there were 19,986 establishments with payroll classified in this industry.² All business receipts of these establishments amounted to \$8.4 billion, of which \$8.2 billion were receipts for construction work. Their payments for construction work subcontracted to others amounted to \$759.8 million, leaving net construction receipts of about \$7.4 billion. Value added for 1982 was \$4.5 billion. (See Introduction and appendixes for explanation of terms.)

The establishments in this industry made payments of \$2.9 billion for materials, components, and supplies purchased for use in construction work for others, purchased and subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use, purchased and then resold to others, and purchased and used in construction work for their own account. However, materials furnished to contractors by owners of projects are, of course, not included. Payments of \$247.3 million were also made for selected power, fuels, and lubricants purchased during the year from other companies or received from other establishments of the parent company.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

²Limited data for establishments in this industry without payroll (nonemployers) will be included in the U.S. industry summary report to be published after the individual industry reports have been issued.

Establishments with 10 employees or more, while representing only 19 percent of the total number of employer establishments in this industry, accounted for 73 percent of all business receipts.

Total average employment in the industry showed an increase of 33 percent from 1977 to a total of 157.2 thousand employees. Total payroll for 1982 amounted to \$2.3 billion. Hours worked by construction workers during the first quarter of 1982 were 37.7 million hours, while hours worked during the third quarter were 58.9 million hours.

Payments of \$424.3 million for employer costs for fringe benefits (not included in payroll) represent expenditures during the year for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees—such as employers' Social Security contributions, unemployment compensation, pension plans, and welfare plans.

The 1982 estimates for establishments with payroll in all of the construction industries are based on a probability sample consisting of about 172,000 construction establishments. The estimates for this particular industry are based on a sample of about 7,500 establishments.

The statistics reported by each establishment cover all of its activities, not just construction. Therefore, aggregates of such data for an industry reflect not only the primary construction activities of the establishments in the industry, but also their secondary construction activities and any nonconstruction activities.

All data shown are based on current dollars for the years specified and have not been adjusted for price changes or inflation between 1977 and 1982.

Table 1. General Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	1982							
	Number of establishments	Employees**		Payroll		Construction worker hours (thousands)	Total construction receipts	Net construction receipts†
		All	Construction workers	All employees	Construction workers			
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
United States	19 986	157 241	137 832	2 309 814	1 901 567	199 545	8 207 000	7 447 221
Alabama	162	1 523	1 348	18 213	15 242	1 737	62 201	57 678
Alaska	42	(D)	256	7 685	6 530	378	42 207	(D)
Arizona	376	3 751	3 302	53 518	43 469	4 746	197 348	186 165
Arkansas	96	813	689	9 574	7 898	1 142	36 139	28 960
California	2 274	19 144	16 122	365 082	287 639	20 572	1 313 708	1 163 104
Colorado	589	5 589	4 873	75 442	59 431	6 758	267 715	250 554
Connecticut	343	2 032	1 807	33 550	29 130	3 001	104 364	97 736
Delaware	43	605	518	10 937	9 251	1 142	40 384	32 860
District of Columbia	*3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Florida	1 033	10 565	9 424	149 031	124 005	15 698	497 610	437 825
Georgia	349	3 118	2 686	32 629	27 393	4 029	122 317	111 325
Hawaii	47	611	441	13 224	9 264	711	44 094	(D)
Idaho	105	342	311	3 647	3 223	369	16 519	15 001
Illinois	984	7 980	6 859	133 075	110 673	9 057	456 751	405 072
Indiana	391	2 077	1 795	28 336	23 873	2 616	90 937	86 166
Iowa	316	1 411	1 265	16 336	13 224	1 736	54 732	50 896
Kansas	239	2 378	2 223	24 052	20 601	2 558	89 308	83 743
Kentucky	278	1 869	1 684	23 960	18 294	2 290	92 658	87 236
Louisiana	188	1 971	1 740	27 358	22 829	2 641	91 767	81 425
Maine	70	392	350	4 227	3 758	664	15 174	14 478
Maryland	344	4 605	4 044	63 846	51 985	6 180	201 677	186 864
Massachusetts	407	2 519	2 241	36 298	30 104	3 199	125 897	116 854
Michigan	780	3 644	3 165	52 742	42 691	4 015	187 730	171 409
Minnesota	508	3 174	2 728	53 322	42 398	3 770	180 984	166 332
Mississippi	110	682	626	6 991	5 960	982	29 874	28 607
Missouri	502	3 509	3 087	53 158	43 623	3 920	174 482	165 173
Montana	95	340	313	3 439	3 118	401	15 394	14 664
Nebraska	206	1 127	993	13 647	11 850	1 416	44 853	40 475
Nevada	88	772	641	15 279	11 839	827	53 679	50 580
New Hampshire	84	429	366	5 695	4 590	570	17 162	16 276
New Jersey	571	4 629	4 122	73 600	62 412	5 743	256 091	225 359
New Mexico	143	1 001	914	11 918	10 385	1 197	43 968	38 970
New York	1 165	9 767	8 654	174 324	148 597	12 434	582 705	548 252
North Carolina	428	3 076	2 710	30 503	24 981	4 391	115 421	110 526
North Dakota	100	479	450	4 809	4 490	605	17 565	16 748
Ohio	1 002	6 342	5 470	98 822	83 117	7 550	323 616	295 625
Oklahoma	307	2 135	1 963	25 821	22 049	3 116	91 421	85 743
Oregon	308	1 642	1 416	22 242	17 559	1 682	83 398	75 752
Pennsylvania	1 059	6 102	5 296	84 640	70 532	7 627	322 471	303 431
Rhode Island	83	492	417	7 824	6 302	651	33 809	27 859
South Carolina	170	1 279	1 132	13 366	11 253	1 942	52 308	47 387
South Dakota	81	390	362	3 988	3 400	461	14 955	13 077
Tennessee	232	2 042	1 822	25 910	20 905	2 972	120 377	102 264
Texas	1 483	18 577	16 668	230 009	193 791	26 427	888 771	789 473
Utah	212	1 290	1 149	18 107	15 258	1 649	68 663	62 482
Vermont	55	187	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	8 301
Virginia	384	4 722	4 235	65 786	54 759	7 187	238 689	222 669
Washington	435	2 264	2 030	37 242	30 713	2 396	112 207	104 405
West Virginia	75	426	387	4 899	4 114	569	19 518	18 827
Wisconsin	546	2 371	1 992	30 327	24 658	2 704	114 485	109 218
Wyoming	81	571	492	7 239	5 642	724	24 619	23 205

1982—Con.						1977			Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			Location of establishment
Value added††	Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	Capital expenditures, other than land	End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	All employees**	Total construction receipts	Value added††				
I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	B	H	M	
4 491 568	3 125 426	759 779	170 175	177 477	1 974 061	118 116	4 097 293	2 227 880	(W)	(W)	1	U.S.
34 039	23 702	4 523	1 105	2 142	23 082	1 177	24 296	13 124	11	7	14	Ala.
(D)	13 697	(D)	1 188	(D)	(D)	73	5 021	3 542	—	—	—	Alaska
99 802	88 928	11 183	3 502	3 542	41 961	2 401	99 800	51 912	5	4	7	Ariz.
15 522	13 973	7 179	606	1 326	10 486	773	26 330	13 665	8	10	14	Ark.
738 846	446 904	150 603	40 114	25 341	268 554	16 634	834 540	449 447	2	1	2	Calif.
160 349	92 638	17 160	3 195	6 673	52 059	3 216	95 343	51 476	5	3	4	Colo.
61 905	38 161	6 628	2 111	2 524	27 067	1 309	42 262	26 027	6	6	10	Conn.
22 158	10 726	7 524	696	500	7 475	427	11 857	6 388	10	8	4	Del.
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(S)	(S)	(S)	—	—	—	D.C.
271 726	180 518	59 785	10 030	11 265	129 961	5 759	130 403	82 789	2	2	3	Fla.
66 376	48 020	10 991	1 834	1 542	28 934	1 492	40 324	24 145	8	7	9	Ga.
24 969	10 948	(D)	740	1 114	12 339	283	11 566	7 447	5	—	3	Hawaii
7 773	7 350	*1 518	173	312	3 265	432	11 648	6 017	20	18	33	Idaho
243 214	168 089	51 678	8 159	7 547	91 197	8 778	362 255	186 090	3	2	5	Ill.
47 688	42 266	4 771	925	1 701	31 257	2 383	70 718	39 060	7	6	14	Ind.
28 384	24 221	3 836	740	975	16 409	1 599	57 516	31 059	9	9	16	Iowa
47 269	37 597	5 565	918	1 059	24 395	1 700	51 624	26 220	6	7	9	Kans.
48 137	44 485	5 422	2 035	1 418	23 239	1 281	35 852	19 326	8	7	14	Ky.
54 436	32 162	10 342	2 051	1 994	17 776	(S)	(S)	(S)	8	7	7	La.
10 158	4 983	696	55	634	8 402	306	8 384	4 840	19	13	7	Maine
106 846	81 631	14 813	6 357	3 991	36 894	3 320	88 932	53 222	5	4	13	Md.
73 679	44 032	9 043	2 567	4 275	34 552	1 603	53 286	29 932	7	6	8	Mass.
104 168	73 550	16 320	3 558	3 841	55 001	4 160	169 570	92 589	5	4	8	Mich.
94 313	78 084	14 652	4 283	6 468	62 656	2 892	115 040	62 211	6	5	7	Minn.
16 814	12 106	1 267	353	1 106	11 078	460	7 543	3 970	12	11	24	Miss.
98 401	69 151	9 309	2 305	4 977	39 188	2 887	100 940	57 802	5	4	4	Mo.
7 659	7 029	730	219	415	7 876	322	11 348	6 373	22	30	32	Mont.
23 405	(D)	4 378	1 030	1 213	12 791	1 035	32 528	18 254	9	8	9	Nebr.
30 949	19 833	3 099	1 428	1 236	18 240	1 164	49 271	28 875	9	6	4	Nev.
10 728	6 013	885	337	698	4 738	535	17 609	9 679	18	15	21	N.H.
137 804	90 327	30 732	5 581	5 261	50 366	2 100	80 004	44 333	4	4	5	N.J.
23 589	17 425	4 998	929	1 426	13 591	889	31 776	16 176	13	13	9	N. Mex.
337 499	222 167	34 453	10 381	10 194	112 174	6 762	260 245	138 213	2	2	5	N.Y.
67 940	46 490	4 895	1 432	1 930	33 917	1 971	47 349	26 090	8	8	13	N.C.
9 731	7 636	*816	97	451	6 882	387	11 950	5 387	33	32	26	N. Dak.
177 148	122 489	27 991	6 014	4 541	77 113	6 419	226 460	120 586	3	3	6	Ohio
48 694	38 638	5 677	1 121	1 854	24 716	1 131	25 918	14 629	8	9	10	Okla.
46 366	31 510	7 646	2 615	1 082	25 764	1 446	47 707	28 279	11	8	4	Oreg.
186 596	123 147	19 040	6 084	5 404	80 672	4 026	132 646	70 999	4	3	7	Pa.
13 976	14 933	5 950	1 928	457	6 867	397	8 940	5 304	14	8	9	R.I.
24 739	23 284	4 921	1 046	1 000	15 157	643	11 273	6 036	10	10	17	S.C.
6 400	(D)	1 878	55	58	2 061	521	16 119	7 592	16	13	7	S. Dak.
54 471	54 680	18 112	997	2 553	29 290	1 765	44 583	24 940	7	5	5	Tenn.
450 936	356 543	99 298	17 702	25 348	207 444	11 309	285 427	142 414	3	2	3	Tex.
41 547	21 101	6 181	2 568	2 074	23 151	1 161	34 821	19 216	9	9	13	Utah
4 550	3 782	285	(D)	217	1 933	268	8 483	4 745	23	27	30	Vt.
131 819	95 969	16 019	4 705	5 810	65 510	2 284	56 213	30 344	4	3	6	Va.
69 008	38 944	7 801	1 620	2 341	32 921	1 764	51 886	34 675	6	5	3	Wash.
10 830	(D)	690	464	674	7 664	319	8 925	6 695	16	13	14	W. Va.
61 142	49 695	5 267	1 053	2 848	41 023	2 880	114 647	60 660	7	7	9	Wis.
16 116	(D)	1 411	605	740	8 277	305	9 404	4 894	15	16	26	Wyo.

Table 2. Detailed Statistics for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	1982	1977	1972	1967	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)			
					1982	1977	1972	1967
Number of establishments in business during year	19 986	16 974	17 772	14 263	1	2	2	3
Number of establishments in business at end of year	19 493	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Proprietors and working partners	8 708	11 616	12 394	11 711	2	3	3	4
All employees**	157 241	118 116	147 924	114 879	1	1	2	2
Construction workers:								
March	106 893	83 052	101 733	77 870	1	1	3	2
May	143 276	114 935	139 368	110 209	1	1	2	2
August	155 141	121 509	152 308	122 425	1	1	2	2
November	136 673	108 448	138 173	103 827	1	1	3	2
Average	137 832	107 085	135 041	104 980	1	1	2	2
Other employees:								
March	19 135	10 011	12 069	9 506	1	1	3	3
Construction worker hours (thousands):								
January to March	37 663	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
April to June	52 099	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
July to September	58 875	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
October to December	50 907	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Total hours worked	199 545	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Payroll, all employees	2 309 814	1 209 879	1 197 014	696 002	1	1	2	2
Payroll, construction workers	1 901 567	1 042 622	1 045 342	606 320	1	1	2	1
Payroll, other employees	408 247	167 257	151 672	89 991	1	1	3	3
First quarter payroll, all employees	418 475	208 082	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Employer costs for fringe benefits	424 267	242 954	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Legally required expenditures	328 610	141 330	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Voluntary expenditures	95 657	101 624	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
All business receipts	8 376 774	4 151 856	3 699 141	2 168 817	1	1	2	2
Total construction receipts	8 207 000	4 097 293	3 650 338	2 126 761	1	1	2	2
Receipts for work subcontracted in from others	4 525 480	2 712 237	1 960 805	1 074 219	1	1	2	3
Land receipts ¹	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Other business receipts	169 774	54 564	48 803	42 523	1	4	5	3
Net construction receipts†	7 447 221	3 862 143	3 452 348	1 999 739	1	1	2	2
Value added††	4 491 568	2 227 880	2 141 289	1 243 873	1	1	2	2
Selected payments	3 885 206	1 923 977	1 557 852	926 634	1	1	2	2
Materials, components, and supplies ²	2 878 175	1 595 677	1 359 862	797 926	1	1	2	2
Construction work subcontracted to others	759 779	235 150	197 990	127 081	1	1	3	6
Selected power, fuels, and lubricants	247 251	93 150	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Electricity	22 030	6 614	(NA)	(NA)	1	2	(NA)	(NA)
Natural gas	11 120	3 613	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
Gasoline and diesel fuel (including gasohol)	198 489	74 480	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Other, including lubricating oils and greases	15 610	8 445	(NA)	(NA)	3	2	(NA)	(NA)
Storage capacity for fuels ³ (thousand gallons)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	170 175	65 864	(NA)	(NA)	1	2	(NA)	(NA)
For machinery and equipment	143 619	56 651	63 501	37 928	1	2	7	3
For structures	26 556	9 213	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
Selected purchased services	200 254	104 935	(NA)	(NA)	1	9	(NA)	(NA)
Communication services	36 076	32 193	(NA)	(NA)	2	29	(NA)	(NA)
Repairs to structures and related facilities	7 285	3 380	(NA)	(NA)	4	3	(NA)	(NA)
Repairs to machinery and equipment	156 892	69 362	(NA)	(NA)	1	2	(NA)	(NA)
Ownership of construction projects:								
Total construction receipts	8 207 000	4 097 293	3 650 338	2 126 761	1	1	2	2
Government owned	1 965 071	373 780	770 749	(NA)	2	2	3	(NA)
Privately owned	6 241 929	3 723 513	2 879 589	(NA)	1	1	2	(NA)

¹Data were collected separately for establishments classified in SIC 1531, Operative Builders and SIC 6552, Subdividers and Developers, Except Cemeteries. For all other industries, data are included in other business receipts.

²For 1967 and 1972, includes data for power, fuels, and lubricants.

³Data were collected only for establishments classified as heavy construction contractors.

Table 3. Assets, Capital Expenditures, and Depreciation for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	1982	1977	1972	1967	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)			
					1982	1977	1972	1967
STRUCTURES, MACHINERY, AND EQUIPMENT								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	1 864 325	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	177 477	155 267	132 804	74 089	2	2	3	3
New -----	123 460	117 541	104 967	56 606	2	2	3	3
Used -----	54 017	37 726	27 837	17 483	3	3	7	5
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets -----	67 741	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	1 974 061	815 263	707 394	(NA)	1	1	3	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year -----	273 460	94 754	86 551	(NA)	2	1	4	(NA)
Structures, Additions, and Related Facilities								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	214 657	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	14 269	11 914	12 577	7 750	6	11	13	7
New structures and related facilities -----	10 154	9 474	6 963	5 740	5	9	15	6
Used structures and related facilities -----	4 115	2 440	5 614	2 010	13	13	12	9
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets -----	6 218	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	222 708	87 920	64 803	(NA)	2	3	7	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year -----	19 650	4 443	4 343	(NA)	3	4	11	(NA)
Machinery and Equipment								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	1 649 668	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	163 208	143 353	120 227	66 339	2	2	5	3
New machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks -----	113 306	108 067	98 004	50 866	2	2	3	2
New automobiles and trucks, intended primarily for highway use -----	43 010	50 982	(NA)	(NA)	3	3	(NA)	(NA)
Used machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks -----	49 902	35 286	22 223	15 473	3	3	8	4
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets -----	61 523	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	1 751 353	727 343	642 591	(NA)	1	1	3	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year -----	253 809	90 311	82 208	(NA)	2	1	4	(NA)

Table 4. Value of Inventories for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and 1981

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Establishments with payroll	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
All establishments:		
Number	19 986	1
Total construction receipts	8 207 000	1
Establishments with inventories:		
Number	1 794	14
Total construction receipts	2 185 718	1
Inventories¹:		
End of 1982, total	67 483	1
Value for establishments with LIFO reserve	6 415	7
Amount of LIFO reserve	1 938	16
Value for establishments with no LIFO reserve	61 068	2
End of 1981, total	91 353	3
Value for establishments with LIFO reserve	7 209	6
Amount of LIFO reserve	2 194	14
Value for establishments with no LIFO reserve	84 144	3
Establishments with no inventories:		
Number	18 192	1
Total construction receipts	6 021 282	1

¹Inventories at cost or market prior to any adjustment to correct to LIFO values.

Table 5. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Employment Size Class: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with an average of—								
		1 to 4 employees	5 to 9 employees	10 to 19 employees	20 to 49 employees	50 to 99 employees	100 to 249 employees	250 to 499 employees	500 to 999 employees	1,000 employees or more
1982										
Number of establishments	19 986	11 883	4 269	2 254	1 195	277	90	14	3	-
All employees**	157 241	25 766	27 703	29 877	35 176	18 519	13 684	4 357	2 158	-
Payroll, all employees	2 309 814	233 337	324 418	421 878	587 627	366 964	271 473	75 048	29 068	-
Construction worker hours (thousands)	199 545	30 073	32 739	35 612	45 032	26 606	20 034	6 993	2 450	-
All business receipts	8 376 774	1 056 790	1 226 137	1 540 525	2 131 139	1 242 854	843 498	335 831	(D)	-
Total construction receipts	8 207 000	1 046 088	1 212 965	1 521 660	2 085 921	1 197 532	819 253	257 662	65 919	-
Net construction receipts†	7 447 221	980 916	1 130 770	1 394 968	1 877 553	1 070 958	718 732	209 056	64 267	-
Value added††	4 491 568	553 717	650 090	814 750	1 122 364	684 015	486 365	139 209	41 057	-
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	3 125 426	437 900	493 852	599 083	800 406	432 265	256 611	105 307	(D)	-
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others	759 779	65 171	82 194	126 692	208 368	126 574	100 521	48 606	1 652	-
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	170 175	15 490	19 953	31 669	47 344	35 677	14 095	5 945	(D)	-
Capital expenditures, other than land	177 477	24 027	30 847	31 932	37 972	33 848	15 544	3 306	(D)	-
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	1 974 061	276 193	350 938	373 715	466 901	291 710	153 897	60 705	(D)	-
1977										
All employees**	118 116	21 492	27 219	24 849	23 580	10 145	6 060	4 773	(D)	-
Total construction receipts	4 097 293	687 241	822 661	848 534	903 659	415 065	241 438	178 696	(D)	-
Value added††	2 227 880	378 407	448 438	459 333	497 242	237 161	117 305	89 994	(D)	-
1982 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)										
All employees**	1	2	3	3	2	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	-
Net construction receipts†	1	2	3	2	1	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	-
Capital expenditures, other than land	2	6	6	5	3	(W)	(W)	(W)	-	-

Note: Underscored data fields include data from adjoining columns which have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

Table 6. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Receipts Size Class: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with all business receipts of—									
		Less than \$25,000	\$25,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$249,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$2,499,999	\$2,500,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 to \$9,999,999	\$10,000,000 or more
1982											
Number of establishments	19 986	2 656	2 309	3 557	5 513	2 670	1 623	1 081	353	150	72
All employees**	157 241	3 356	4 553	10 034	26 485	21 706	21 462	27 150	17 050	12 453	12 990
Payroll, all employees	2 309 814	8 842	23 637	70 422	244 645	260 178	322 403	472 453	353 168	273 026	281 039
Construction worker hours (thousands)	199 545	2 919	4 036	10 176	29 564	26 071	26 880	36 709	25 122	18 511	19 554
All business receipts	8 376 774	31 086	85 787	258 235	876 192	929 788	1 134 373	1 677 562	1 240 583	1 002 413	1 140 754
Total construction receipts	8 207 000	30 948	85 477	256 407	869 410	920 286	1 119 742	1 649 917	1 215 960	959 142	1 099 710
Net construction receipts†	7 447 221	28 762	82 125	245 684	829 519	864 569	1 033 527	1 506 373	1 094 365	829 456	932 839
Value added††	4 491 568	16 840	47 454	141 348	481 315	507 308	590 878	890 706	673 173	555 183	587 359
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	3 125 426	12 059	34 980	106 164	354 986	366 762	457 280	643 310	445 815	317 543	386 523
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others	759 779	2 186	3 351	10 722	39 890	55 717	86 214	143 544	121 595	129 686	166 871
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	170 175	651	1 846	3 429	12 684	15 558	20 014	36 408	26 174	29 242	24 165
Capital expenditures, other than land	177 477	362	1 416	6 026	20 994	25 779	22 447	32 907	28 663	24 275	14 605
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	1 974 061	11 371	27 373	70 156	238 255	248 248	279 291	386 506	272 474	247 996	192 388
1977											
All employees**	118 116	(S)	6 265	12 664	25 255	19 301	16 101	18 850	8 776	17 452	(NA)
Total construction receipts	4 097 293	(S)	90 812	282 996	720 669	673 577	641 014	805 405	434 077	1 419 562	(NA)
Value added††	2 227 880	(S)	51 685	159 822	402 236	367 704	348 356	444 992	227 041	1 208 606	(NA)
1982 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)											
All employees**	1	4	5	3	3	3	3	2	(W)	(W)	(W)
Net construction receipts†	1	3	4	3	2	3	3	2	(W)	(W)	(W)
Capital expenditures, other than land	2	17	12	9	7	8	6	4	(W)	(W)	(W)

Note: Underscored data fields include data from adjoining columns which have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

†Data for this size class include establishments with receipts of \$10,000,000 or more, which were not tabulated separately in 1977.

Table 7. Construction Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Type of Construction: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see Introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Type of construction	Construction receipts			Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	Total	New construction ¹	Maintenance and repair			
	A	B	C	A	B	C
1982						
Total construction receipts†	8 207 000	6 767 979	1 439 020	1	1	1
Building construction	4 609 733	4 043 026	566 707	1	1	2
Single-family houses	1 266 587	1 081 135	185 452	2	2	3
Single-family houses, detached	1 021 243	859 112	162 131	2	2	4
Single-family houses, attached	245 343	222 022	23 321	3	3	9
Apartment buildings with two or more apartments	483 113	444 593	38 520	2	2	8
Other residential buildings	132 388	119 627	12 760	2	3	11
Office and bank buildings	807 598	750 235	57 363	1	1	4
Office buildings	714 147	668 721	45 425	1	1	5
Bank buildings and other financial institutions	93 450	81 513	11 937	3	3	7
Industrial buildings and warehouses	1 017 615	893 468	124 147	1	2	4
Industrial buildings	762 502	662 264	100 237	2	2	4
Warehouses	255 113	231 204	23 909	2	3	4
Stores, restaurants, public garages, and automobile service stations	384 126	322 470	61 656	2	3	5
Religious buildings	44 304	31 165	13 138	6	7	8
Educational buildings	108 537	91 202	17 334	4	3	6
Hospitals and institutional buildings	175 202	156 456	18 746	2	2	5
Other nonresidential buildings	190 263	152 675	37 591	5	5	15
Nonbuilding construction	2 385 888	1 883 259	702 629	1	1	1
Highways, streets, and related facilities	1 454 700	1 008 318	446 382	2	2	2
Outdoor swimming pools	17 593	16 926	666	10	10	14
Parking areas	207 290	131 276	76 014	4	4	4
Bridges, tunnels, and elevated highways	122 272	90 408	31 863	1	1	1
Bridges	56 510	41 401	15 108	1	2	(W)
Elevated highways	46 351	42 882	3 468	1	(W)	4
Tunnels	19 411	6 124	13 286	1	3	(W)
Sewers, water mains, and related facilities	108 932	88 385	20 546	3	3	7
Sewers, sewer lines, and related facilities	74 142	60 770	13 372	4	4	6
Water mains and related facilities	34 790	27 615	7 174	7	6	14
Sewage treatment and water treatment plants	102 019	87 229	14 790	4	5	4
Sewage treatment plants	55 152	49 267	5 884	8	9	5
Water treatment plants	46 867	37 961	8 905	1	1	5
Other nonbuilding construction	373 082	260 717	112 368	5	6	7
Construction work, n.s.k.	1 211 378	1 041 694	169 683	2	2	3
1977						
Total construction receipts†	4 097 293	3 827 231	470 062	1	1	2
Building construction	2 973 690	2 686 740	286 950	1	1	2
Single-family houses	1 489 837	1 361 393	128 444	1	1	4
Apartment buildings with two or more apartments	291 911	272 478	19 433	2	2	8
Other residential buildings	53 217	47 738	5 479	4	4	9
Office and bank buildings	156 319	140 805	15 514	2	2	7
Industrial buildings and warehouses	531 266	477 991	53 275	1	1	3
Stores, restaurants, public garages, and automobile service stations	180 471	153 323	27 148	3	3	4
Religious buildings	30 733	24 326	6 407	6	5	19
Educational buildings	77 638	67 185	10 453	3	3	5
Hospitals and institutional buildings	78 159	70 590	7 569	2	2	7
Other nonresidential buildings	84 139	70 913	13 226	4	4	9
Nonbuilding construction	568 162	437 514	130 648	2	2	3
Highways, streets, and related facilities	110 234	83 504	26 730	2	2	3
Outdoor swimming pools	57 931	54 153	3 778	5	5	19
Parking areas	110 068	76 317	33 751	5	6	7
Sewers, water mains, and related facilities	28 699	25 485	3 214	5	6	13
Other nonbuilding construction	261 230	198 055	63 175	3	3	4
Construction work, n.s.k.	555 516	502 408	53 108	2	2	3

¹For this industry, data for additions and alterations were not collected separately. These data are included with "New Construction."

Table 8. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Specialization in Types of Construction: 1982

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. This table presents selected statistics for establishments according to degree of specialization in major types of construction work. If number of establishments or total receipts for a given type of specialization are relatively insignificant, data may not be shown. In addition, data are not shown in this table where distribution of construction receipts by type of construction was not provided in table 7. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Number of establishments	All employees**	Payroll, all employees	Total construction receipts		Net construction receipts†	Value added††	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
				For all types	For specialized type				B	D	H
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H		B	D	H
All establishments	19 986	157 241	2 309 814	8 207 000	5 346 953	7 447 221	4 491 568	759 779	1	1	1
Establishments specializing less than 51 percent	3 793	39 787	637 433	2 158 514	(NA)	1 942 083	1 203 517	216 431	2	1	2
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more	16 193	117 453	1 672 380	6 048 485	5 346 953	5 505 138	3 288 051	543 347	1	1	1
SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, DETACHED											
All establishments specializing in type	5 365	22 585	236 813	864 981	738 782	822 634	453 234	42 347	3	3	6
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	2 538	9 268	90 241	332 089	332 089	317 836	182 287	14 252	5	4	6
90 to 99 percent specialization	751	3 171	30 627	115 250	107 055	110 352	58 739	4 898	7	8	18
80 to 89 percent specialization	763	3 483	39 187	142 517	116 243	134 618	71 932	7 898	7	6	12
70 to 79 percent specialization	739	3 271	35 962	129 685	95 411	122 639	66 430	7 045	7	6	14
60 to 69 percent specialization	438	2 643	33 170	116 202	72 164	109 233	58 273	6 968	7	7	20
51 to 59 percent specialization	133	746	7 624	29 238	15 817	27 953	15 570	1 285	13	15	25
SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, ATTACHED											
All establishments specializing in type	501	2 321	30 807	114 439	93 593	102 878	58 835	11 561	7	6	17
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	210	717	7 441	26 792	26 792	25 292	14 720	1 500	14	12	18
90 to 99 percent specialization	60	417	7 473	29 674	27 423	26 278	16 105	3 396	11	7	3
80 to 89 percent specialization	65	249	3 277	11 208	9 073	10 812	4 817	396	22	25	36
70 to 79 percent specialization	108	461	4 523	19 608	14 358	16 537	10 657	*3 070	18	23	56
60 to 69 percent specialization	43	316	4 559	15 944	9 978	13 520	6 974	2 424	14	19	18
51 to 59 percent specialization	*15	161	3 534	11 213	5 966	10 439	5 560	774	11	4	1
APARTMENT BUILDINGS WITH TWO OR MORE APARTMENTS											
All establishments specializing in type	488	5 730	93 682	320 240	261 898	284 386	166 470	35 854	4	3	4
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	204	2 162	35 959	125 696	125 696	102 643	58 646	23 053	7	4	2
90 to 99 percent specialization	63	608	8 227	24 162	22 343	22 509	15 510	1 653	10	7	3
80 to 89 percent specialization	29	360	5 054	14 052	11 642	13 419	8 165	632	9	10	4
70 to 79 percent specialization	86	1 485	24 143	77 099	57 970	73 061	47 477	4 038	6	4	4
60 to 69 percent specialization	77	517	6 314	25 577	15 476	23 102	12 386	*2 475	19	30	57
51 to 59 percent specialization	28	598	13 984	53 653	28 769	49 650	24 286	4 003	9	2	7
OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	91	1 136	17 870	49 595	36 242	45 491	34 667	4 104	8	6	20
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	23	*148	1 199	*4 827	*4 827	3 715	2 045	*1 112	43	41	75
90 to 99 percent specialization	*4	85	642	(D)	(D)	(D)	1 087	(D)	35	—	—
80 to 89 percent specialization	25	211	4 097	11 592	9 543	10 447	7 881	1 145	13	12	15
70 to 79 percent specialization	*5	92	1 395	(D)	(D)	(D)	2 526	(D)	34	—	—
60 to 69 percent specialization	24	436	8 012	20 013	13 138	19 378	15 789	635	10	9	7
51 to 59 percent specialization	*10	164	2 525	6 571	3 602	6 434	5 337	*137	19	22	61
WAREHOUSES											
All establishments specializing in type	225	3 197	34 066	105 277	81 539	99 699	62 328	5 578	6	6	13
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	70	559	5 939	18 367	18 367	17 860	11 523	507	25	16	15
90 to 99 percent specialization	*10	120	950	*3 594	*3 292	*3 467	*2 017	(S)	26	48	—
80 to 89 percent specialization	21	1 247	9 295	29 841	23 956	(D)	16 171	(D)	4	3	—
70 to 79 percent specialization	62	712	9 954	25 119	18 447	23 659	16 026	1 460	13	13	31
60 to 69 percent specialization	48	479	7 150	24 717	15 432	(D)	14 698	(D)	16	13	—
51 to 59 percent specialization	*13	79	*778	*3 639	*2 044	*3 548	*1 891	91	40	55	35
INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	854	10 129	174 337	536 095	431 070	469 123	324 207	66 972	3	3	7
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	336	3 346	53 377	168 737	168 737	151 208	97 242	17 528	6	4	6
90 to 99 percent specialization	118	1 103	20 370	65 139	60 196	53 616	35 361	11 523	8	5	7
80 to 89 percent specialization	125	1 360	21 868	80 447	65 787	70 535	40 094	9 912	7	6	8
70 to 79 percent specialization	111	970	16 938	63 493	46 204	47 052	27 331	16 441	10	10	14
60 to 69 percent specialization	114	991	15 716	61 495	37 587	53 110	35 251	8 385	10	15	36
51 to 59 percent specialization	48	2 357	46 067	96 783	52 558	93 600	88 926	3 183	2	2	3
OFFICE BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	285	8 469	167 717	458 068	335 679	405 990	268 189	52 078	2	2	3
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	78	1 684	28 386	78 654	78 654	73 711	50 642	4 943	8	4	5
90 to 99 percent specialization	25	387	9 175	29 534	28 075	28 203	16 512	1 331	8	7	24
80 to 89 percent specialization	36	685	12 590	36 610	29 686	35 074	30 196	1 536	14	4	3
70 to 79 percent specialization	45	2 122	40 814	101 945	75 299	88 956	53 070	12 989	3	3	8
60 to 69 percent specialization	62	2 011	44 446	129 012	79 637	108 914	74 067	20 098	5	4	3
51 to 59 percent specialization	38	1 579	32 305	82 313	44 326	71 132	43 701	11 181	3	2	1
STORES, RESTAURANTS, PUBLIC GARAGES, AND AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATIONS											
All establishments specializing in type	582	4 694	61 371	199 986	165 214	185 519	111 544	14 467	6	5	7
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	274	1 870	24 892	81 068	81 068	75 530	44 828	5 537	11	7	11
90 to 99 percent specialization	30	332	4 521	13 542	12 658	13 069	7 045	473	19	17	15
80 to 89 percent specialization	75	528	5 924	18 184	14 801	16 843	11 016	1 341	18	15	15
70 to 79 percent specialization	76	784	9 939	28 625	21 098	26 212	17 287	2 413	13	19	32
60 to 69 percent specialization	113	975	13 050	45 759	28 449	42 408	25 822	3 350	15	10	13
51 to 59 percent specialization	13	203	3 044	12 807	7 138	11 455	5 544	1 352	22	14	10

Table 8. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Specialization in Types of Construction: 1982—Con.

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. This table presents selected statistics for establishments according to degree of specialization in major types of construction work. If number of establishments or total receipts for a given type of specialization are relatively insignificant, data may not be shown. In addition, data are not shown in this table where distribution of construction receipts by type of construction was not provided in table 7. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Number of establishments	All employees**	Payroll, all employees	Total construction receipts		Net construction receipts†	Value added‡†	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
				For all types	For specialized type				B	D	H
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	B	D	H
HIGHWAYS, STREETS, AND RELATED FACILITIES											
All establishments specializing in type -----	1 829	20 433	329 616	1 339 400	1 258 187	1 243 915	748 768	95 485	2	2	2
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	1 418	14 520	230 239	956 990	956 990	890 998	533 161	65 992	3	2	3
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	109	1 702	29 940	113 621	105 653	106 618	66 339	7 003	6	7	14
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	90	1 561	26 944	111 387	92 173	102 981	59 096	8 406	6	4	5
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	121	1 257	16 712	68 348	50 273	61 434	38 878	6 914	8	7	6
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	54	976	18 205	61 004	38 044	55 215	36 447	5 789	7	5	5
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	36	416	7 575	28 049	15 050	26 669	14 845	1 380	11	5	13
PARKING AREAS											
All establishments specializing in type -----	421	2 885	39 071	176 595	159 835	156 300	76 507	20 295	8	4	3
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	336	1 762	22 630	114 202	114 202	104 618	52 148	9 584	6	6	6
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	17	*131	*1 333	6 988	6 631	6 738	3 697	*250	42	40	69
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	25	368	4 221	14 570	12 080	13 263	7 215	1 307	24	10	2
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	24	408	6 822	18 153	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	13	13	—
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	*12	81	1 637	9 683	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	25	7	—
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	7	115	2 428	12 999	7 216	12 193	5 877	806	17	24	12

Table 9. Quarterly Construction Worker Hours and Employment for Establishments With

[Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	Number of establishments	Average number of construction workers	Construction worker hours (thousands)	January to March		April to June	
				Construction workers ¹	Hours worked (thousands)	Construction workers ¹	Hours worked (thousands)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
United States	19 986	137 832	199 545	106 893	37 663	143 276	52 099
Alabama	162	1 348	1 737	1 153	348	1 290	422
Alaska	42	256	378	154	36	304	96
Arizona	376	3 302	4 746	3 395	1 116	3 311	1 204
Arkansas	96	689	1 142	596	241	670	287
California	2 274	16 122	20 572	14 122	4 316	16 023	5 189
Colorado	589	4 873	6 758	4 008	1 285	5 288	1 849
Connecticut	343	1 807	3 001	1 093	475	2 045	848
Delaware	43	518	1 142	339	177	524	285
District of Columbia	*3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Florida	1 033	9 424	15 698	9 385	3 889	9 411	3 899
Georgia	349	2 686	4 029	2 397	838	2 654	1 008
Hawaii	47	441	711	482	195	454	183
Idaho	105	311	369	128	45	317	100
Illinois	984	6 859	9 057	4 341	1 317	7 522	2 457
Indiana	391	1 795	2 616	864	316	2 067	739
Iowa	316	1 265	1 736	630	213	1 220	419
Kansas	239	2 223	2 558	1 890	544	2 248	630
Kentucky	278	1 684	2 290	1 021	329	1 831	589
Louisiana	188	1 740	2 641	1 591	562	1 701	674
Maine	70	350	664	169	73	404	198
Maryland	344	4 044	6 180	3 628	1 281	4 121	1 638
Massachusetts	407	2 241	3 199	1 224	419	2 575	899
Michigan	780	3 165	4 015	1 357	462	3 624	1 117
Minnesota	508	2 728	3 770	1 464	531	2 746	985
Mississippi	110	626	982	525	200	643	247
Missouri	502	3 087	3 920	2 325	728	3 254	1 016
Montana	95	313	401	174	51	304	101
Nebraska	206	993	1 416	617	227	1 035	363
Nevada	88	641	827	596	185	576	213
New Hampshire	84	366	570	161	70	416	159
New Jersey	571	4 122	5 743	2 553	890	4 403	1 512
New Mexico	143	914	1 197	783	237	907	309
New York	1 165	8 654	12 434	5 975	2 174	9 700	3 441
North Carolina	428	2 710	4 391	2 400	915	2 795	1 126
North Dakota	100	450	605	114	*43	473	150
Ohio	1 002	5 470	7 550	3 116	1 066	5 798	1 955
Oklahoma	307	1 963	3 116	1 921	700	1 870	768
Oregon	308	1 416	1 682	1 034	306	1 589	484
Pennsylvania	1 059	5 296	7 627	2 997	1 064	6 100	2 218
Rhode Island	83	417	651	247	76	451	194
South Carolina	170	1 132	1 942	1 018	412	1 070	466
South Dakota	81	362	461	175	53	389	121
Tennessee	232	1 822	2 972	1 401	557	1 798	761
Texas	1 483	16 668	26 427	15 959	6 115	16 566	6 668
Utah	212	1 149	1 649	848	281	1 211	454
Vermont	55	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Virginia	384	4 235	7 187	3 199	1 210	4 373	1 877
Washington	435	2 030	2 396	1 848	531	2 005	645
West Virginia	75	387	569	197	72	393	138
Wisconsin	546	1 992	2 704	800	300	2 083	701
Wyoming	81	492	724	341	117	453	174

¹Sum of construction workers during pay periods including 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Payroll by State: 1982

July to September		October to December		Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—										Location of establishment
Construction workers¹	Hours worked (thousands)	Construction workers¹	Hours worked (thousands)											
H	I	J	K	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
155 141	58 875	136 673	50 907	(W)	(W)	(W)	1	(W)	1	(W)	1	1	1	U.S.
1 568	539	1 331	426	12	7	12	11	11	8	11	7	14	8	Ala.
340	139	215	105	9	8	11	17	10	13	9	9	10	8	Alaska
3 184	1 194	3 222	1 230	6	5	6	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	Ariz.
758	324	699	289	8	8	8	9	8	10	8	9	8	10	Ark.
17 650	6 053	15 640	5 013	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	Calif.
5 187	1 878	4 698	1 744	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	Colo.
1 968	866	1 904	811	6	6	8	9	6	7	7	7	7	7	Conn.
619	345	595	334	9	7	11	8	11	10	9	8	9	8	Del.
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	D.C.
9 584	4 078	8 810	3 830	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	Fla.
3 078	1 233	2 478	949	7	7	7	8	7	8	8	8	7	8	Ga.
438	173	381	158	5	5	6	6	5	6	5	6	6	7	Hawaii
443	131	295	92	21	19	26	38	19	26	27	26	25	23	Idaho
7 984	2 857	7 246	2 425	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	Ill.
2 230	866	1 856	693	7	8	9	13	8	10	7	9	7	9	Ind.
1 565	566	1 488	536	9	10	13	18	10	13	9	12	10	13	Iowa
2 596	774	2 054	609	6	9	8	13	7	11	5	11	8	11	Kans.
1 913	709	1 826	661	8	7	9	11	12	9	9	7	10	10	Ky.
1 967	772	1 663	633	8	8	9	11	9	10	8	9	7	8	La.
430	216	386	175	18	18	23	28	20	21	17	19	20	22	Maine
4 139	1 649	4 140	1 610	5	4	5	4	5	4	6	5	6	5	Md.
2 645	1 008	2 320	872	8	7	9	11	9	9	7	8	8	8	Mass.
4 191	1 459	3 059	975	5	5	5	9	7	8	6	7	6	6	Mich.
3 448	1 290	2 969	963	6	6	7	9	7	8	7	7	7	7	Minn.
631	264	686	270	13	12	14	15	13	14	14	14	15	16	Miss.
3 391	1 142	3 042	1 032	5	5	6	8	6	7	6	6	6	7	Mo.
417	140	310	108	22	25	26	40	22	32	23	29	22	31	Mont.
1 147	431	1 096	394	10	10	11	15	9	12	10	12	12	14	Nebr.
712	228	610	199	9	8	9	12	10	11	11	11	9	10	Nev.
441	188	409	152	18	19	25	30	19	22	17	21	19	21	N.H.
4 786	1 697	4 466	1 643	4	4	4	6	5	5	4	5	4	4	N.J.
998	352	880	299	13	12	14	15	13	14	13	13	14	13	N. Mex.
10 089	3 748	8 247	3 069	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	N.Y.
2 853	1 223	2 671	1 126	7	7	8	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	N.C.
*738	*257	467	153	35	35	31	50	34	38	41	41	34	38	N. Dak.
6 777	2 485	5 701	2 042	3	3	4	5	3	5	4	5	4	4	Ohio
1 915	800	2 052	846	8	9	9	10	8	10	8	10	9	10	Okla.
1 774	551	1 111	340	13	11	13	14	11	10	22	17	10	12	Oreg.
6 389	2 476	5 077	1 867	4	4	5	6	4	5	5	5	5	5	Pa.
480	195	444	185	14	16	18	24	14	17	13	16	15	24	R.I.
1 181	527	1 174	535	10	10	10	13	10	12	10	11	11	12	S.C.
450	159	389	126	16	17	27	39	18	22	15	18	16	21	S. Dak.
2 329	978	1 614	675	7	6	9	9	7	7	7	7	9	8	Tenn.
17 416	7 082	16 284	6 560	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	Tex.
1 330	505	1 125	406	9	9	14	17	10	12	9	10	9	11	Utah
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Vt.
4 793	2 089	4 445	2 011	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	Va.
2 151	668	1 904	550	7	6	6	7	6	7	8	8	11	10	Wash.
482	193	433	165	17	16	13	19	22	20	19	19	18	20	W. Va.
2 602	1 004	1 998	697	7	7	9	14	7	9	7	9	8	10	Wis.
628	232	513	200	16	18	15	20	16	21	18	21	17	22	Wyo.

Table 10. Construction Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Location of Construction Work: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of construction work	1982					1977 construction receipts for work done in this State	Percent change 1982/ 1977 (col A÷F)	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	Construction receipts for work done in this State	Construction work done by establishments located in this State		Construction work done by establishments not located in this State						
		Number	Construction receipts	Number	Construction receipts					
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	C	E	
United States -----	8 207 000	19 442	7 574 101	2 803	632 899	4 097 293	100.3	1	1	1
Alabama -----	49 596	160	44 566	26	5 030	21 925	126.2	9	10	2
Alaska -----	45 845	41	39 907	7	5 938	5 857	682.7	6	7	(W)
Arizona -----	200 696	374	194 274	35	6 422	100 444	99.8	4	5	31
Arkansas -----	34 121	95	31 984	19	2 137	27 205	25.4	8	9	1
California -----	1 298 896	2 261	1 293 752	42	5 144	828 139	56.8	2	2	39
Colorado -----	264 890	576	250 824	73	14 065	92 519	186.3	4	4	10
Connecticut -----	102 591	336	96 114	50	6 476	41 537	147.0	7	7	22
Delaware -----	46 902	43	39 499	43	7 403	9 927	372.5	7	8	9
District of Columbia -----	49 267	*3	3 493	56	45 774	14 292	244.7	2	18	2
Florida -----	499 099	1 030	483 122	72	15 977	130 584	282.2	2	2	5
Georgia -----	116 902	338	109 841	42	7 061	40 187	190.9	7	8	3
Hawaii -----	53 448	47	44 084	21	9 364	13 913	284.2	4	4	11
Idaho -----	17 755	105	14 654	30	3 100	12 231	45.2	18	22	25
Illinois -----	446 957	966	432 154	76	14 802	368 860	21.2	3	3	5
Indiana -----	101 144	389	87 210	71	13 934	73 621	37.4	5	6	3
Iowa -----	53 949	310	48 840	54	5 109	59 517	-9.4	10	11	12
Kansas -----	79 427	239	71 728	55	7 699	41 592	91.0	8	9	10
Kentucky -----	99 240	271	90 536	91	8 703	35 511	179.5	6	7	10
Louisiana -----	98 445	186	87 307	31	11 138	14 562	576.0	7	8	(W)
Maine -----	20 114	70	15 046	41	*5 068	8 577	134.5	16	13	44
Maryland -----	181 533	333	151 218	94	30 314	74 898	142.4	5	6	6
Massachusetts -----	144 436	402	119 389	73	25 046	50 253	187.4	5	6	9
Michigan -----	191 123	758	180 668	107	10 454	169 475	12.8	5	5	23
Minnesota -----	173 486	493	168 936	65	4 549	111 313	55.9	6	6	22
Mississippi -----	62 530	105	27 861	58	34 669	8 891	603.3	5	11	4
Missouri -----	167 685	490	145 500	112	22 184	102 210	64.1	5	5	12
Montana -----	24 167	95	15 282	23	8 884	10 926	121.2	19	29	5
Nebraska -----	59 870	199	39 750	118	20 119	32 348	85.1	7	8	10
Nevada -----	57 496	78	50 444	27	7 051	53 146	8.2	5	6	8
New Hampshire -----	18 678	79	16 084	53	2 594	18 587	.5	14	16	12
New Jersey -----	247 340	519	231 534	55	15 805	86 793	185.0	4	4	5
New Mexico -----	48 963	127	31 084	62	17 879	35 654	37.3	11	14	15
New York -----	605 423	1 133	553 723	83	51 699	245 273	146.8	2	2	4
North Carolina -----	113 328	394	106 879	40	6 448	48 353	134.4	8	8	8
North Dakota -----	18 954	95	16 369	9	2 585	12 827	47.8	29	33	12
Ohio -----	279 122	966	271 661	67	7 461	204 385	36.6	4	4	9
Oklahoma -----	92 524	284	85 671	80	6 852	26 401	250.5	8	9	7
Oregon -----	78 108	297	71 010	53	7 098	47 826	63.3	9	10	6
Pennsylvania -----	309 027	988	294 427	70	14 600	135 266	128.5	3	3	12
Rhode Island -----	24 736	78	22 142	25	2 593	8 854	179.4	10	11	7
South Carolina -----	68 747	160	51 984	69	16 762	13 238	419.3	8	11	8
South Dakota -----	16 451	81	14 268	15	2 182	16 329	.7	14	16	35
Tennessee -----	92 039	229	86 326	52	5 713	42 948	114.3	6	6	12
Texas -----	875 307	1 433	834 484	100	40 822	282 826	209.5	2	2	6
Utah -----	63 350	212	62 019	6	1 330	34 499	83.6	11	11	8
Vermont -----	11 605	55	8 467	23	*3 138	8 989	29.1	24	26	45
Virginia -----	221 389	375	184 521	93	36 867	73 250	202.2	3	4	5
Washington -----	108 831	433	104 671	45	4 159	52 361	107.8	5	5	11
West Virginia -----	30 481	75	19 089	61	11 392	11 461	166.0	9	13	7
Wisconsin -----	110 190	541	105 518	47	4 671	116 912	-5.7	7	7	20
Wyoming -----	30 771	81	24 160	74	6 611	19 917	54.5	15	19	3

Table 11. All Business Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Kind of Business Activity: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. Based on their primary business activity or combination of activities, establishments were classified into this specific industry. These establishments, however, may also be engaged in other kinds of business activities. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Primary and other kinds of business activities	All business receipts		Relative standard error of estimate (percent)	
	1982	1977	1982	1977
All kinds of business	8 376 774	4 151 856	1	1
General building contractor	98 683	252 658	3	3
Operative builder	2 157	8 076	13	16
Highway and street contractor.....	153 272	73 221	4	4
Heavy construction contractor.....	110 141	12 469	3	9
Carpentry contractor	66 360	17 723	5	9
Concrete contractor	5 134 503	2 825 049	1	1
Drywall contractor.....	5 984	5 110	29	25
Excavating and earthmoving contractor	182 970	49 232	2	3
Foundation contractor	32 209	20 708	6	6
Masonry contractor, brickwork.....	28 777	26 657	6	4
Masonry contractor, other than brickwork.....	41 026	29 013	3	5
Paving contractor	1 801 907	538 031	2	3
Residential remodeling contractor	9 997	(NA)	14	(NA)
Structural steel erection contractor	13 985	(NA)	12	(NA)
Reinforcement steel contractor	10 529	(NA)	4	(NA)
Manufacturing	41 738	16 082	2	5
Rental of construction machinery or equipment to others.....	16 294	5 683	9	3
Retail trade	42 541	7 469	3	6
Wholesale trade	27 639	(NA)	1	(NA)
Other activities	556 062	264 675	10	5

Table 12. Profile of Establishments With Payroll in This Industry: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	1982	1977	1972	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for 1982
AVERAGE PER ESTABLISHMENT				
Number of employees** -----	7.9	7.0	8.3	1
Number of construction workers -----	6.9	6.3	7.6	1
Number of all other employees -----	1.0	.6	.7	1
Payroll, all employees ----- \$1,000--	115.6	71.3	67.4	1
Construction worker wages ----- do--	95.1	61.4	58.8	1
Other employee salaries ----- do--	20.4	9.9	8.5	1
All business receipts ----- do--	419.1	244.6	208.1	1
Total construction receipts ----- do--	410.6	241.4	205.4	1
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels ----- do--	156.4	99.5	76.5	1
Construction work subcontracted to others ----- do--	38.0	13.9	11.1	1
Capital expenditures, other than land ----- do--	8.9	9.2	7.5	2
Gross book value of depreciable assets ----- do--	98.8	48.0	39.8	1
AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE				
Payroll, all employees ----- do--	14.7	10.2	8.1	1
All business receipts ----- do--	53.3	35.2	25.0	1
Value added†† ----- do--	28.6	18.9	14.5	1
AVERAGE PER CONSTRUCTION WORKER				
Construction worker wages ----- do--	13.8	9.7	7.7	1
Total construction receipts ----- do--	59.5	38.3	27.0	1
Construction worker hours ----- thousand--	1.5	(NA)	(NA)	1
AVERAGE PER OTHER EMPLOYEE				
Other employee salaries ----- \$1,000--	21.3	16.7	12.6	1
AVERAGE PER DOLLAR OF TOTAL CONSTRUCTION RECEIPTS				
Payroll, all employees -----	.281	.295	.328	1
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels -----	.381	.412	.373	1
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others -----	.093	.057	.054	1
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	.022	.038	.036	2
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures -----	.021	.016	(NA)	1

Table 13. Selected Industry Ratios for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1982

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	Average number of employees** per establishment	Payroll per employee (\$1,000)	Construction worker hours per construction worker (thousands)	Total construction receipts per construction worker (\$1,000)	Average per dollar of total construction receipts				
					Payroll, all employees	Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Capital expenditures, other than land	Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures
United States -----	7.9	14.7	1.4	59.5	.281	.381	.093	.022	.021
Alabama -----	9.4	12.0	1.3	46.1	.293	.381	.073	.034	.018
Alaska -----	(D)	(D)	1.5	164.9	.182	.325	(D)	(D)	.028
Arizona -----	10.0	14.3	1.4	59.8	.271	.451	.057	.018	.018
Arkansas -----	8.5	11.8	1.7	52.5	.265	.387	.199	.037	.017
California -----	8.4	19.1	1.3	81.5	.278	.340	.115	.019	.031
Colorado -----	9.5	13.5	1.4	54.9	.282	.346	.064	.025	.012
Connecticut -----	5.9	16.5	1.7	57.8	.321	.366	.064	.024	.020
Delaware -----	14.1	18.1	2.2	78.0	.271	.266	.186	.012	.017
District of Columbia -----	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Florida -----	10.2	14.1	1.7	52.8	.299	.363	.120	.023	.020
Georgia -----	8.9	10.5	1.5	45.5	.267	.393	.090	.013	.015
Hawaii -----	13.0	21.6	1.6	100.0	.300	.248	(D)	.025	.017
Idaho -----	3.3	10.7	1.2	53.1	.221	.445	.092	.019	.010
Illinois -----	8.1	16.7	1.3	66.6	.291	.368	.113	.017	.018
Indiana -----	5.3	13.6	1.5	50.7	.312	.465	.052	.019	.010
Iowa -----	4.5	11.6	1.4	43.3	.298	.443	.070	.018	.014
Kansas -----	9.9	10.1	1.2	40.2	.269	.421	.062	.012	.010
Kentucky -----	6.7	12.8	1.4	55.0	.259	.480	.059	.015	.022
Louisiana -----	10.5	13.9	1.5	52.7	.298	.350	.113	.022	.022
Maine -----	5.6	10.8	1.9	43.4	.279	.328	.046	.042	.004
Maryland -----	13.4	13.9	1.5	49.9	.317	.405	.073	.020	.032
Massachusetts -----	6.2	14.4	1.4	56.2	.288	.350	.072	.034	.020
Michigan -----	4.7	14.5	1.3	59.3	.281	.392	.087	.020	.019
Minnesota -----	6.2	16.8	1.4	66.3	.295	.431	.081	.036	.024
Mississippi -----	6.2	10.3	1.6	47.7	.234	.405	.042	.037	.012
Missouri -----	7.0	15.1	1.3	56.5	.305	.396	.053	.029	.013
Montana -----	3.6	10.1	1.3	49.2	.223	.457	.047	.027	.014
Nebraska -----	5.5	12.1	1.4	45.2	.304	(D)	.098	.027	.023
Nevada -----	8.8	19.8	1.3	83.7	.285	.369	.058	.023	.027
New Hampshire -----	5.1	13.3	1.6	46.9	.332	.350	.052	.041	.020
New Jersey -----	8.1	15.9	1.4	62.1	.287	.353	.120	.021	.022
New Mexico -----	7.0	11.9	1.3	48.1	.271	.396	.114	.032	.021
New York -----	8.4	17.8	1.4	67.3	.299	.381	.059	.017	.018
North Carolina -----	7.2	9.9	1.6	42.6	.264	.403	.042	.017	.012
North Dakota -----	4.8	10.0	1.3	39.0	.274	.435	.046	.026	.006
Ohio -----	6.3	15.6	1.4	59.2	.305	.379	.086	.014	.019
Oklahoma -----	7.0	12.1	1.6	46.6	.282	.423	.062	.020	.012
Oregon -----	5.3	13.5	1.2	58.9	.267	.378	.092	.013	.031
Pennsylvania -----	5.8	13.9	1.4	60.9	.262	.382	.059	.017	.019
Rhode Island -----	5.9	15.9	1.6	81.1	.231	.442	.176	.014	.057
South Carolina -----	7.5	10.5	1.7	46.2	.256	.445	.094	.019	.020
South Dakota -----	4.8	10.2	1.3	41.3	.267	(D)	.126	.004	.004
Tennessee -----	8.8	12.7	1.6	66.1	.215	.454	.150	.021	.008
Texas -----	12.5	12.4	1.6	53.3	.259	.401	.112	.029	.020
Utah -----	6.1	14.0	1.4	59.8	.264	.307	.090	.030	.037
Vermont -----	3.4	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Virginia -----	12.3	13.9	1.7	56.4	.276	.402	.067	.024	.020
Washington -----	5.2	16.4	1.2	55.3	.332	.347	.070	.021	.014
West Virginia -----	5.7	11.5	1.5	50.4	.251	(D)	.035	.035	.024
Wisconsin -----	4.3	12.8	1.4	57.5	.265	.434	.046	.025	.009
Wyoming -----	7.0	12.7	1.5	50.0	.294	(D)	.057	.030	.025

APPENDIX A.

Explanation of Terms

Construction—Is composed of three broad categories: (1) new construction, (2) additions and alterations, and (3) maintenance and repair. "New construction" includes the complete, original erection of structures and essential service facilities and the initial installation of integral equipment such as elevators and escalators. "Additions and alterations" includes construction activity making structural changes to existing facilities. "Maintenance and repair" includes the restoration of existing buildings or other structures or their service facilities, including the replacement of integral parts. Repainting, repapering, reroofing, etc., are also included.

Construction includes:

- special trade contracting such as electrical work, painting, and carpentering on mobile structures (trailers, mobile homes, and ships).
- support activities by construction contractors on mineral properties, except the following: sinking mine shafts; tunneling and shoring mines; erection, repairing and dismantling of drilling rigs; and building well foundations.
- the physical development of land for purposes other than agriculture.
- demolition of existing structures.

Construction does not include:

- shipbuilding.
- manufacturing of other mobile structures.

Number of establishments in business during year—Includes all establishments that were in business at any time during the year. It covers all full-year and part-year operations. Construction establishments which were inactive or idle for the entire year were not included.

Number of establishments in business at end of year—Includes all full-year or part-year establishments that were in business at the end of 1982.

Proprietors and working partners—These data were not collected on the census report forms. The data shown are based on crediting each sole proprietorship establishment with one active proprietor and each partnership establishment with two working partners. The partnership factor was based on information received during a large-scale test conducted in prior years.

All employees—Comprised all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of construction establishments who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of March, May, August, and November. Included are all persons on paid-sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included, but proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded.

Total employment is calculated for each establishment and is derived by summing the construction workers data reported for March, May, August, and November, dividing by 4 and adding to it the number of other employees reported for March.

This approach was designed to simplify the questionnaire format and the reporting requirements of respondents. The industry average of these four selected pay periods approximates very closely the average employment for the year that would be obtained by using pay periods in all 12 months for almost all of the construction industries.

Construction workers—Includes all workers up through the working supervisor level directly engaged in construction operations, such as painters, carpenters, plumbers, and electricians. Included are journeymen, mechanics, apprentices, laborers, truck drivers and helpers, equipment operators, and on-site record keepers and security guards. Supervisory employees above the working supervisor level are excluded from this category but are included in the "other employees" category.

Other employees—Includes employees in executive, purchasing, accounting, personnel, professional, technical activities, and routine office functions. Also included are supervisory employees above the working supervisor level.

Construction worker hours—Includes the total number of hours worked by construction workers. Construction worker hours were collected for each of the four quarters of 1982 and are published in the detailed statistics tables.

Payroll—Includes the gross earnings paid in the calendar year 1982 to all employees on the payroll of construction establishments. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick-leave pay, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation, but excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern.

Payroll data were collected and tabulated for the employment categories described above and separately for the first quarter of 1982.

Payroll data for auxiliary establishments of multiestablishment companies are not included in these totals. Selected data for these types of establishments are found in the industry summary report and the 1982 Enterprise Statistics reports.

Employer costs for fringe benefits—Represents expenditures made by the employer during 1982 for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees. These include employers' Social Security contributions, unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, State temporary disability payments, union negotiated benefits, life insurance premiums, pension plans, insurance premiums on hospital and medical plans, and welfare plans.

All business receipts—Includes all receipts from general contracting, special trade contracting or subcontracting, and land development and improvement work. It also includes all receipts from the sale of land (not recorded as fixed assets of the reporting establishments) and buildings built for sale. All other receipts from the reporting establishment's other business operations (rental of equipment to others, wholesale or retail sales, etc.) are also included.

Money obtained during the year in the form of construction loans is not treated as receipts, nor is money realized from the sale or other disposition of the establishment's fixed assets.

Also excluded are receipts from operations in foreign countries and nonoperating income such as interest and dividends.

All business receipts are broken down in the following detail:

Total construction receipts—Includes all receipts during 1982 for construction work performed by general contractors, special trades contractors or subcontractors, and for land development and improvement work. Included are receipts for maintenance and repair construction work, as well as for new construction and additions and alterations. Also included is the value of any construction work done by the reporting establishments for themselves.

Builders were instructed to include in this item their 1982 receipts from the sale of buildings and other structures built for sale, excluding from these receipts the value of the land (see "land receipts" below) but including the value of any improvements an establishment made to the land. Builders who traded a new home or other building for an existing one were to include the estimated value of the trade-in.

Also included in construction receipts were fees received as sponsors of joint ventures and fees received as agents for owners (for construction work).

Excluded were receipts for separately definable architectural and engineering work done by the reporting establishment for others and receipts from the rental of equipment to others (see "other business receipts" below).

Establishments engaged in the sale and installation of such construction components as plumbing, heating, and central air conditioning supplies and equipment; lumber and building materials; paint, glass, and wallpaper; and electrical and wiring supplies for construction purposes were instructed to include as construction receipts both the receipts for the installation and the receipts for the value (selling price) of the items installed. (Receipts for the selling price of items sold but not installed were to be included in "other business receipts.")

Receipts for work subcontracted in from others—Covers receipts during 1982 for work done by reporting establishments for other construction contractors or builders. Establishments were asked to report the approximate percent of total construction receipts accounted for by such work, and the percentages reported were applied to the reported construction receipts to develop a value for this item.

Land receipts—Includes receipts from the sale of land, whether held for sale or sold in connection with the sale of houses and other structures. It excludes the value of any improvements made to the land prior to the sale. (That value was to be included in construction receipts.)

Other business receipts—Includes business receipts not reported as construction receipts or land receipts. The item includes business receipts from retail and wholesale trade, rental of equipment, manufacturing, transportation, legal service, insurance, finance, rental of property and other real estate operations, and other nonconstruction activities. Receipts for separately definable architectural and engineering work for others are also included here.

Net construction receipts—Derived for each establishment by subtracting the payments made for construction work subcontracted to others from the total construction receipts. (For a further explanation, see "Duplication of Receipts" section in the Introduction.)

Value added—Derived for each establishment, value added is equal to all business receipts, less payments for construction work subcontracted to others and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. For SIC 6552 and SIC 1531, for which land receipts are significant, value added is modified to be equal to all business receipts less land receipts; payments for construction work subcontracted to others; and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. (For a further explanation, see "Duplication of Receipts" section in the Introduction.)

Selected payments—Represents the total of payments for materials, components, and supplies; payments for construction work subcontracted to others; and payments for selected power, fuels, and lubricants. Capital expenditures and rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures are shown elsewhere.

Payments for materials, components, and supplies include:

- total payments made by the reporting establishments during 1982 for the purchase of all materials, components, and supplies, except fuels, used for construction. (Supplies include expendable tools charged to current accounts.)
- freight and other direct charges incurred by the reporting establishment in acquiring the materials, components, and supplies are also included, as are the value of materials, components, and supplies obtained from other establishments of the respondent's company. Payments represent the amount paid after discounts.
- payments for materials, components, and supplies used by the reporting establishments in the construction of new plants or equipment for themselves, which are chargeable to their fixed assets accounts, are included in this item as are payments for materials bought and resold to others.
- payments made for direct purchases of materials, components, and supplies even though the purchases were subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use.

Payments for materials, components, and supplies include only payments for physical goods and represent the amount paid after discounts.

Excluded from this item are:

- services such as advertising, telephone, telegraph and cable, insurance, developmental and research services of engineering, management, marketing, and other professional consultants, unless their costs are included in the prices paid for materials.
- overhead items such as depreciation charges against plant and equipment, rent and rental allowances, interest payments, royalties, patent fees, payments for land, rental of construction machinery or equipment, and construction work let out to other construction contractors.
- materials furnished to contractors by the owners of projects.

Payments for construction work subcontracted to others include:

- all payments made during 1982 for construction work subcontracted out to other construction contractors. General contractors were instructed to include payments to subcontractors. Builders were instructed to include payments made to general contractors and also payments made directly to subcontractors.
- special trade contractors were instructed to include payments made to other subcontractors. The payments made by the reporting establishment for its purchases of materials, components, and supplies are not included here, even if they were provided to a subcontractor for his use. Such purchases are reported under a separate category, "payments for materials, components, and supplies." However, if payments to subcontractors covered materials purchased directly by the subcontractors, then the total of such payments (including material charges) should have been reported in this item.

Excluded from this item are:

- payments made for the rental of construction machinery or equipment.

Payments for selected power, fuels, and lubricants include:

- payments made for fuels, lubricants, and electric energy purchased during the year from other companies, or received from other establishments of the parent company.
- payments made for natural and manufactured gas, fuel oil, coal and coke products, etc.

Dollar amounts include freight and other direct charges.

Storage capacity for fuels—Data for storage capacity for fuels were collected from heavy construction contractors, other than building construction contractors. Data are published in the detailed statistics tables for the heavy construction industries, i.e., SIC 1611, SIC 1622, SIC 1623, and SIC 1629.

Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures—Includes all payments made during 1982 for renting or leasing construction machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, production equipment, office equipment, furniture and fixtures, scaffolding, office space, and buildings. It excludes payments for the rental of land. It also excludes payments made under agreements which, in effect, are conditional sales contracts and which, as a result, are capitalized. Such payments are included in "capital expenditures." It also excludes payments made under agreements which, in effect, are true subcontract construction arrangements; such payments are included in payments for "construction work subcontracted to others."

Selected purchased services—Includes all payments made during 1982 for communication services purchased from other companies or from other establishments of the parent company. It also includes the cost of all repairs made to structures and equipment by outside firms, or from other establishments of the parent companies. It includes only the cost of that repair necessary to maintain property and equipment. It excludes the cost of improvements that increases the value of property, or the cost of adapting it for another use.

Fixed assets and depreciation—Refers to the value of all fixed tangible assets such as buildings and other structures (offices, shops, etc.); stationary machinery (generators, shop equipment, etc.); mobile machinery (tractors, trucks, etc.); and other equipment (office furniture and fixtures, etc.). Not included are such items as current assets, depletable assets, intangible assets, and nondepreciable assets.

Data on fixed assets and depreciation were collected separately for: (1) structures, additions, and related facilities; (2) machinery and equipment; and (3) the total of both.

Respondents were asked to report the gross book value-acquisition cost (original cost or other basis) at the beginning and at the end of 1982. They were also asked to report capitalized expenditures, depreciation charges, and the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during 1982.

Capital expenditures—Refers to all costs actually incurred during 1982 which were or would be chargeable to the fixed assets accounts of the reporting establishments and which were of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained. These expenditures cover the acquisition, the construction, and the major alteration of the reporting establishment's own buildings and other structures, whether purchased, constructed under contract, or constructed by the reporting establishment's own forces; and the acquisition of machinery and equipment. Included are payments made under agreements which, in effect, are conditional sales contracts and which, as a result, are capitalized.

Respondents were instructed not to include any expenditures actually made prior to, or after 1982. For example, if they began construction of a building for an establishment's own use before 1982 and did not complete it until after 1982, they were to report only those costs actually incurred during 1982.

If capital expenditures were not recorded directly at the establishment level but handled centrally at the company or division level, respondents were requested to report appropriate estimates for the individual establishments.

- **New structures and related facilities**—Includes the total expenditures during 1982 for new buildings and structures, major additions and alterations to buildings and structures, and other facilities for the reporting establishment's use (such as roads, docks, tracks, parking lots, and fences). It excludes expenditures for land.
- **New machinery and equipment**—Includes expenditures for new machinery and new equipment. This item also includes capitalized repairs and improvements to used machinery and equipment.
- **New automobiles and trucks intended primarily for highway use**—Includes expenditures for new automobiles and trucks and capitalized repairs and improvements to used automobiles and trucks.
- **Used structures and related facilities**—Covers expenditures for used structures and related facilities acquired from others.
- **Used machinery and equipment**—Includes expenditures for used machinery and equipment acquired from others, including automobiles and trucks. Capitalized repairs and improvements to such equipment are reported as new machinery and equipment.

Value of inventories—Includes all of the materials and supplies that are owned and located within the United States. Excludes materials which are owned by others, but held by the reporting establishment.

Inventories of multiestablishment companies were instructed to be reported by the establishment that is responsible for the inventories even if these inventories were held at a separate location.

Establishments building structures on their own land for sale (operative builders) were instructed to include the value of materials on hand at the end of the year but not to include the structures not yet sold or under construction.

Land subdividers and developers were instructed to include the value of materials on hand at the end of the year, but not include land not yet sold or under construction.

Ownership of construction projects—This item shows the distribution of construction receipts by ownership of the project—Government owned or privately owned. This classification relates to the ownership of the projects or work undertaken and not to the financing. Government owned projects cover those owned by the Federal, Commonwealth, or local governments including public authorities and special districts.

Types of construction—This item provides data by the types of buildings, structures, or other facilities being constructed or worked on by construction establishments in 1982. Respondents were instructed that each building, structure, or other facility should be classified in terms of its function. For example, a restaurant building was to be classified in the restaurant category whether it was designed as a commercial restaurant building or an auxiliary unit of an educational institution. However, complex projects consisting of two or more types of buildings, structures, or other facilities are difficult to classify because sufficient information is seldom available. Therefore, respondents were told to classify complex projects by the major function of the total complex.

In addition, heavy construction contractors and special trade contractors were requested to report the percentage of construction receipts derived from new construction work, including additions and alterations, and from maintenance and repair work for each of these types. General building contractors were requested to report the percentage of construction receipts derived from new construction work, from additions and alterations, and from maintenance and repair work for each of these types. See the definition of "Construction" for the meanings of new construction, additions and alterations, and maintenance and repair.

Building construction:

- **Single-family houses, detached**—Includes all residential buildings constructed for one family use.
- **Single-family houses, attached (includes townhouses)**—Includes all residential buildings with two or more living quarters side by side, completely independent of one another, and separated by an unbroken party or lot line wall from ground to roof.
- **Apartment buildings with two or more apartments**—Includes high-rise, low-rise, or any structures other than containing two or more housing units.
- **Other residential buildings**—Includes hotels, motels, dormitories, and other nonhousekeeping residential structures.
- **Bank buildings and other financial institutions**—Includes all buildings which are used primarily to house banks or other financial institutions.
- **Warehouses**—Includes commercial warehouses, cold storage plants, grain elevators, miniwarehouses, and other storage buildings.
- **Farm buildings, nonresidential**—Includes nonresidential farm buildings such as barns, poultry houses, implement sheds, and farm silos.
- **Industrial buildings**—Includes all industrial buildings and plants which are used to house production and assembly activities. Note that heavy industrial facilities such as blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc., are NOT included in this category, but are shown under nonbuilding construction.
- **Office buildings**—Includes all buildings which are used primarily for office space or for government administrative offices.
- **Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations**—Includes all buildings which are intended for use primarily in the wholesale, retail, and service trades. For example, complete shopping centers, department stores, drug stores, restaurants, public garages, and auto service stations.
- **Religious buildings**—Includes all buildings which are intended for religious services or functions, such as churches, synagogues, convents, monasteries, and seminaries.

- **Educational buildings**—Includes all buildings which are used directly in administrative and instructional activities, such as colleges, universities, elementary and secondary schools, correspondence, commercial, and trade schools. Libraries, museums and art galleries, as well as laboratories which are not a part of a manufacturing establishment, are also included.
- **Hospitals and institutional buildings**—Includes all buildings which are intended to provide hospital and institutional care, such as clinics, infirmaries, sanitariums, nursing homes, homes for the aged, and orphanages.
- **Amusement, social, and recreational buildings**—Includes buildings which are used primarily for entertainment, social, and recreational activities, such as sports arenas, theaters, music halls, golf and country club buildings, skating rinks, bowling alleys, and indoor swimming pools.
- **Other nonresidential buildings**—Includes buildings which are not classified elsewhere, such as fire stations, bus and air passenger terminals, hangars, etc.

Nonbuilding construction:

- **Outdoor swimming pools**—Includes wading pools and reflecting pools.
- **Elevated highways**—Includes roads, highways, and causeways built on structural supports.
- **Bridges**—Includes viaducts, trestles, and overpasses.
- **Tunnels**—Includes highway, pedestrian, and railway tunnels, etc.
- **Railroad construction**—Includes the construction of railroad beds, tracks, freight yards, and signal towers.
- **Subway construction**—Includes urban mass transit subway systems above or below ground.
- **Dam and reservoir construction**—Includes hydroelectric, water supply, and flood control dams and reservoirs.

- **Marine construction**—Includes dredging, underwater rock removal, breakwaters, navigational channels, jetties, and locks.
- **Harbor and port facilities**—Includes docks, piers, and wharves.
- **Conservation and development construction**—Includes land reclamation, irrigation projects, drainage canals, dikes, and levees.
- **Power and communication transmission lines, towers, and related facilities**—Includes telephone and telegraph lines, television and radio towers, electric light and power facilities.
- **Power plants, except nuclear**—Includes electric and steam generating plants.
- **Power plants, nuclear**—Includes atomic energy plants and nuclear reactors.
- **Sewers, sewerlines, and related facilities**—Includes sanitary and storm sewers and related facilities.
- **Sewage treatment plants**—Includes sewage treatment and waste disposal plants.
- **Water mains and related facilities**—Includes water supply systems and related facilities.
- **Water treatment plants**—Includes water filtration and water softening plants.
- **Pipeline construction other than sewer or waterlines**—Includes pipelines for the transmission of gas, petroleum products, and liquefied gases.
- **Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc.**—Includes coke ovens, and mining appurtenances such as tipples and washeries.
- **Other nonbuilding construction**—Includes all types of nonbuilding construction, not included elsewhere.

Location of construction work—This item includes data for each State in which respondents engaged in construction work and the extent (percent of construction receipts) of that work.

APPENDIX B. Standard Industrial Classification Titles for Industry Groups and Industries

SIC code	Industry titles	SIC code	Industry titles
15	BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND OPERATIVE BUILDERS	17	CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS—Con.
152	General Building Contractors—Residential Buildings	173	Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors
1521	General Contractors—Single-Family Houses	1731	Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors
1522	General Contractors—Residential Buildings, Other Than Single-Family Houses	174	Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting, and Plastering Special Trade Contractors
153	Operative Builders	1741	Masonry, Stone Setting, and Other Stonework Special Trade Contractors
1531	Operative Builders	1742	Plastering, Drywall, Acoustical and Insulation Work Special Trade Contractors
154	General Building Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings	1743	Terrazzo, Tile, Marble, and Mosaic Work Special Trade Contractors
1541	General Contractors—Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	175	Carpentering and Flooring Special Trade Contractors
1542	General Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings, Other Than Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	1751	Carpentering Special Trade Contractors
16	CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS	1752	Floor Laying and Other Floorwork Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
161	Highway and Street Construction, Except Elevated Highways	176	Roofing and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors
1611	Highway and Street Construction Contractors	1761	Roofing and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors
162	Heavy Construction, Except Highway and Street Construction	177	Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors
1622	Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors	1771	Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors
1623	Water, Sewer, Pipe Line, Communication and Power Line Construction Contractors	178	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors
1629	Heavy Construction Contractors, N.E.C.	1781	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors
17	CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	179	Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors
171	Plumbing, Heating (Except Electric), and Air Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	1791	Structural Steel Erection Special Trade Contractors
1711	Plumbing, Heating (Except Electric), and Air Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	1793	Glass and Glazing Work Special Trade Contractors
172	Painting, Paper Hanging, and Decorating Special Trade Contractors	1794	Excavating and Foundation Work Special Trade Contractors
1721	Painting, Paper Hanging, and Decorating Special Trade Contractors	1795	Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors
		1796	Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
		1799	Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
		6552	SUBDIVIDERS AND DEVELOPERS, EXCEPT CEMETERIES

APPENDIX C.

Geographic Divisions and States

NEW ENGLAND STATES

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania

EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Illinois
Indiana
Michigan
Ohio
Wisconsin

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Iowa
Kansas
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Maryland

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES—Con.

North Carolina
South Carolina
Virginia
West Virginia

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Alabama
Kentucky
Mississippi
Tennessee

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Arkansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
Texas

MOUNTAIN STATES

Arizona
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Utah
Wyoming

PACIFIC STATES

Alaska
California
Hawaii
Oregon
Washington



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Special Trade Contractors, CC82-I-19**

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- ☐ Monthly Product Announcement—A monthly notice of all products released by the Census Bureau during the previous month—useful primarily to persons who plan to purchase publications, tapes, etc., in the future.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Wholesale Trade | | <input type="checkbox"/> Foreign Trade |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Service Industries | <input type="checkbox"/> Enterprise Statistics | <input type="checkbox"/> Population |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Construction Industries | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority- and Women-
Owned Businesses | <input type="checkbox"/> Housing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> International Statistics |
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1982 CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

Publications of the 1982 Census of Construction Industries, containing data on construction establishments in the United States, are described below. Publications order forms for the specific reports may be obtained from any Department of Commerce district office or from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

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Final Reports

Final detailed statistics are issued in separate paperbound reports.

Industry series—28 reports (CC82-I-1 to -28)

Industry series—27 reports (CC82-I-1 to -27). These reports present data for establishments with payroll and are published for each of the 27 industries included in the census. Each industry report presents 1982 data by State and for the United States on number of construction establishments; receipts; employment; hours worked; payrolls; payments to subcontractors; payments for materials, components, and supplies; payments for power and fuels; payments for selected purchased services; payments for the rental of machinery, equipment, and structures; value added; capital expenditures during the year; and depreciable assets. Limited data for 1977, 1972, and 1967 are also shown. In addition, more detailed data are shown at the U.S. level on construction receipts by type of structure (single-family houses, streets, roads, etc.). Selected data also are provided for establishments classified by their employment size and receipts size.

U.S. Summary—1 report (CC82-I-28). This report summarizes the data for establishments with payroll presented in the 27 individual industry reports and presents limited data for establishments with no payroll.

Geographic area series—10 reports (CC82-A-1 to -10)

Division reports (CC82-A-1 to -9). These reports are published for States grouped according to the nine census geographic divisions. Much of the geographic area series data are the same as presented in the

industry series, except here they are organized by State rather than by industry. Similar data also are presented for selected SMSA's. Data are provided for establishments classified by their employment size and receipts size. Data for establishments with no payroll as well as comparative 1977, 1972, and 1967 figures, on a limited basis, also are shown.

U.S. Summary by State (CC82-A-10). This report summarizes the data, as presented in the nine individual geographic division reports, for establishments with and without payroll.

Special series—1 report (CC82-SP-1)

Legal form of organization and type of operation (CC82-SP-1)—This report presents limited data (number of establishments, number of proprietors and working partners, total employment, and total receipts) for construction establishments without payroll, for construction establishments with payroll, and for the aggregate, classified by industry and by legal form of organization. It also contains selected statistics (number of establishments, employment, payrolls, receipts, payments to subcontractors, net construction receipts, and value added) for construction establishments with payroll, classified by industry and by type of operation (multiunit or single-unit) and by legal form of organization.

Final Report Volume

Final paperbound reports subsequently are assembled and reissued in one clothbound volume.

Microfiche

All published data also are available on microfiche.

OTHER ECONOMIC CENSUSES REPORTS

Data on retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, manufactures, enterprise statistics, minority-owned businesses, women-owned businesses, and transportation also are issued as part of the 1982 Economic Censuses. A separate series of reports covers the censuses of outlying areas—Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands of the United States, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands. All published reports and microfiche are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. Appropriate announcements and order forms describing these products are available free of charge from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

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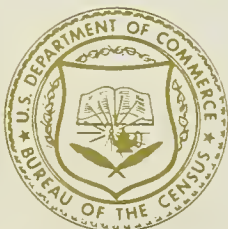
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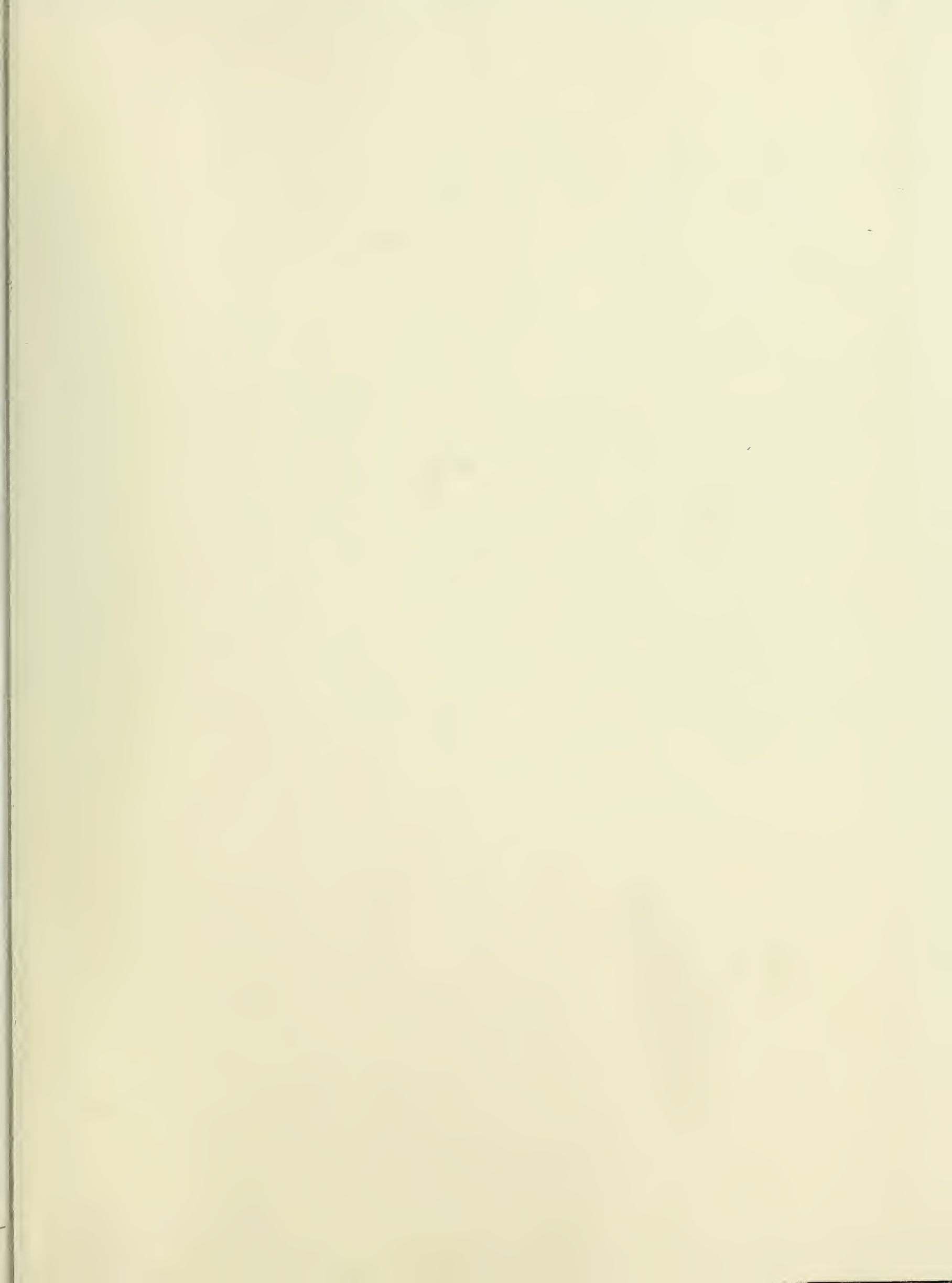


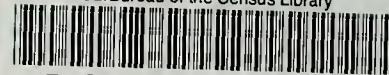
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